PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY
VOX PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 70 FIFTH STREET,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

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TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week)..... 25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

☞ PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH EYE, Ear, Head, Throat or Lung Diseases, should immediately avail themselves of Dr. ABORN'S successful mode of treatment. His rooms are at 134 Smithfield street.

The Daily Commercial

A Libelous Telegram.

The telegram to the Associated Press agent in Philadelphia relative to the seizure of the Quaker City Oil Refinery, which has no existence here, was sent from Pittsburgh, and contained a gross libel on a prominent oil dealer. The author of the telegram should be sought out and punished, or the Telegraph Company may be mulcted in damages, as it was in the case of F. A. Howe, of Meadville, recently. The Philadelphia *American*, referring to the bogus dispatch, says:

The statement as made seemed to bear the impress of truth, yet, had it not accidentally escaped the notice of the editor, it would not have found a place in our columns, from the fact that some weeks ago the Associated Press was made use of by some parties to publish to the country a gross and malignant misstatement concerning a mercantile house in this city of acknowledged integrity, the gentlemen composing which house were of the same name and in the same line of business as the person alleged, in the dispatch published on saturday, to have committed gross frauds on the revenue.

STATE NEWS.

Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Uniontown, who has been so seriously ill the last two weeks that his life was despaired of, is rapidly convalescing.

Prof. Light made an ascension at Perryville, Juniata county, on Thursday last, in his Montgolfier balloon, with a perilous termination. His balloon split from the hoop to the top and descended with alarming rapidity. As good fortune would have it Mr. Light lit in the Juniata river, and escaped without any serious injury.

The contract for the construction of the Dauphin County Soldiers' Monument has been awarded, and is to cost eleven thousand dollars. It will be erected at the corner of State and Second streets, Harrisburg.

John *alias* Whity Thackeray, a professional pickpocket, has been arrested and held in $1,800 for illegal voting in Philadelphia. It was shown that he voted at three precincts of the Fourth ward last election day. Some of his friends contend that he voted the Republican ticket, which is very likely, as he voted at Alderman McMullen's precinct.

The Sunbury *American* says: During the month of September there was shipped from Williamsport, Pa., by canal, 14,495,800 feet of lumber, and by railroad 9,173,800 feet, being a total of 22,619,300 feet. During the same time there was shipped from Lock Haven and other points west of that place, by both the above modes of conveyance, 8,087,599 feet. The total shipments from Williamsport eastward since the first of January to this month, amount to 154,974,700 feet, and from Lock Haven and vicinity 58,331,100 feet, making a grand total of 175,-305,800 feet of lumber shipped from the places named in nine months. It will be seen that Williamsport enjoys about four-fifths of this immense trade.

The Allentown *Dispatch* says: It has been rumored Judge Maynard will go to Harrisburg and hand his resignation to the Governor, provided the man he selects is appointed to fill his place until next election. We have heard he desires Hon. J. Pringle Jones, of Reading, to succeed him. We think a man has no right to name his successor as an officer of the law in this country, but do not wish to protest at this time as we think any selection will prove detrimental to the people of this District.

The surviving members of the First Minnesota, which made a gallant fight at Gettysburg, have prepared a handsome memorial tribute to their fallen comrades, to face the Minnesota lot in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. It consists of a large marble vase, set on a marble die, which rests on a marble pedestal, and this again on a larger granite base—the whole being about six feet high. The pedestal has the following inscription: "The surviving members First Regiment Minnesota Infantry, to the memory of their late associates, who died on the field of honor, at Gettysburg, July, 1863." On the reverse—"First Minnesota Volunteers." On one side is the inscription—"The dead shall not have died in vain." On the other—"All time is the millenium of their glory."

The firemen's parade in Lancaster on Thursday was the grandest affair of the kind that has ever taken place in the State outside of Philadelphia. Twenty-seven companies were in the line, one-half of which were from Philadelphia.

Hezekiah S. Johnson, owing to failing health, has been compelled to retire from the editorial chair of the Crawford *Journal*, published at Meadville, and is succeeded by Robert Andrews.

Rev. Ira Eddy, who has been preaching the gospel for fifty-two years, as a Methodist itinerant preacher, on Sabbath last filled the pulpit of Rev. J. C. Scofield, in New Castle. Fifty years ago he preached in New Castle, or rather where it is now located, but his audience of that time has passed away. His health has been very good up to a few weeks past, when he took a severe cold and is now laboring with an attack of spasmodic asthma. When in his usual health he preaches two and three times on Sabbath, and as often during the week as opportunity affords.

The residence of Major General Anthony Wayne is now occupied by his great-grandson. It is at Paoli, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is kept in much the same condition as when owned by the revolutionary hero.

Mr. Thomas Berry, formerly Superintendent of Common Schools of Lawrence county, fell dead of heart disease, at Moravia, on Wednesday of last week. He had been suffering for some time, but was about his business at the time of his death.

A meeting of the heirs of the Rothennel and Zimmerman estate will be held in Reading on the 14th of November next. The estate is of immense value and is estimated to be worth from $35,000,000 to $45,000,000. It is located in Holland, and consists of large tracts of land, bonds, bank stocks, railroad securities, &c. The object of the meeting to be convened in November, is to institute a permanent fund, elect a Board of Managers, and designate some suitable person to proceed to Holland with a view to the recovery of the estate. Many and perhaps the largest number of the heirs are residents of Berks, Lebanon, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Lancaster, Lehigh, Montgomery and Philadelphia counties.

A company for the manufacture of steel in Schuylkill county has been formed, and the works will soon be in course of construction.

The coal trade of Pennsylvania increases largely each year. It is stated that five hundred and fifty thousand tons more of anthracite coal have been sent to market this year than during the corresponding period of last year.

At present there are three new anthracite furnaces in process of erection on the Susquehanna—one at Harrisburg, one near Marietta, and the other at Wrightsville. Each of these places enjoys unusual facilities for the manufacture and shipping of anthracite pig.

Joseph Worthington succeeded in escaping from the Franklin county jail, a few evenings since, by deceiving the jailor with a stuffed "Paddy."

Dr. John Moore, for many years a medical practitioner of Pittsburgh, died on Wednesday last, at his residence in Titusville, of quick consumption. Titusville *Herald* says: "Dr. Moore leaves a wife, two daughters and one son. The latter is in the United States navy, and at present in China. Mr. M. lost two sons in the late war. He was a kind-hearted gentleman of superior culture and a pronounced character. Mr. M. was a member of the Masonic fraternity, being connected with a Lodge and a Chapter in Newark, Ohio, and his remains will be conveyed to Huntingdon, in this State, under the auspices of that order.

NASHVILLE.

The U. S. Senatorship---No Choice Yet---Election of Brownlow Probable---Assault---Races.

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 22.—Three ballots were had to-day in the Senate and two in the House of Representatives, without an election, for United States Senator. Col. Stokes led in the Senate, and Gov. Brownlow in the House. The two Houses meet in convention to-morrow, when it is believed Brownlow will be elected.

Mayor Alden was assaulted in the Recorder's office to-day by Capt. Patterson, late chief of the night police. He was not badly hurt.

The Fall meeting on the Association Course commenced to-day. There were three races: the first a sweepstake for two year olds, one mile, was won by Johnson & Douglas's Richmile, beating Turner & Johnson's Chrystaline, time 1:53¾. The second, a stake for three year olds, was won by Turner & Johnson's filly Magazine, beating Maggie Hunter, Dumble, and a colt by Bleakwind; time 1:51¾, 1:50¾. Third, two mile dash, for all ages, was won by Johnson & Douglas's Mingona, beating Counterpoint and Victorine; time 3:41.

Return of Secretary Seward to Washington.

AUBURN, N. Y., October 22.—The Secretary of State finished here yesterday the duty which called him from Washington, which was to erect a monument to his deceased wife. It is a work of exquisite beauty. The Secretary left for Washington this morning. Senor Gomi, Spanish minister, and Signor Cruti, Italian minister, who attended the Secretary, returned with him.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1867. NO. 36.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Reconstruction in Georgia.

Redistricting of the State Asked For.

Delaware and Maryland Investigation.

No Improvement in Internal Revenue Receipts.

Jeff. Davis's Approaching Trial.

Cholera in Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Deputy Revenue Commissioner Appointed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22, 1867.

Reconstruction in Georgia.

Ex-Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, has applied to the President and General Grant to have an order issued to General Pope for the redistricting of that State in the election of delegates to the convention called under the Reconstruction act. He alleges that the election order of General Pope is such as to throw the control of the convention entirely in the hands of one political party. General Grant stated that his power under the law gave him no right to interfere in matters of that kind, as it confined him entirely to a supervisory power in removal of State officials. The President also declared that he had no right, under the law, to change the orders of General Pope. They will, therefore, be allowed to remain as at first issued, and under which the election of Georgia has been held.

Delaware and Maryland.

The sub-committee on the Judiciary continued to-day to hear evidence relating to the form of governments in Delaware and Maryland. The evidence related mostly to the condition of the former State. The investigation will be completed in time for a report to the House at the opening of the coming session.

Utility of Issues.

By direction of the President, so much of special orders as drops from the army rolls additional Paymaster Wm. F. Camp is revoked, and his resignation is accepted instead. By direction of the President, Captain D. W. Harding, now suffering with epilepsy, is wholly retired from the service.

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet session to-day was slimly attended, and nothing of public interest transpired. Gen. Grant was not present and Secretary Seward was also absent.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The internal revenue receipts do not show any improvements. They are now averaging about a quarter million per day, when the estimate was fixed in July at about one million per day.

Jeff. Davis's Trial.

Wm. M. Evarts, associate counsel for the Government in the Jeff. Davis case, was here in conference to-day with the Attorney General and District Attorney, regarding Jeff. Davis's case, and it was decided that there should be no delay whatever in the trial set at Richmond for November. If Judge Chase is not present, the trial is to proceed before Judge Underwood.

Cholera on a Receiving Ship.

The Navy Department received intelligence to-day that the cholera had broken out in the receiving ship Potomac, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and that five deaths have occurred since Saturday. The Department has ordered all well men to be immediately removed to another vessel.

The Treasury Investigation.

The Sub-Committee on Retrenchment were in session at the Treasury Department to-day. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, has arrived in the city and was with the committee this morning.

Deputy Revenue Commissioner.

Secretary McCulloch to-day appointed J. E. Risley, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Risley has recently resided in New York city, but came from Indiana, and is selected as a Western man, and in deference to the demand of influential men of the West, who ask that that region be represented in the Internal Revenue Department. Mr. Risley goes on duty in the Bureau at Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 22.

MILITARY RESERVATION.

The President has directed a reservation for military purposes at Fort Wadsworth, Dakota, covering one hundred and thirty-five square miles.

BANK REPORTS.

The Comptroller of the currency has received all quarterly reports from the National Banks, except the First National Bank at Fort Smith, Ark. The abstract of the condition of banks, classified by States and cities, will be ready for publication Saturday.

CIVIL PROCESS UNOBSTRUCTED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

United States Marshal Goodloe, of North Carolina, who is here, says there is now no military interference whatever with the process of federal courts.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

It is expected Senator Buckalew will to-morrow join Senator Edmunds and Representative Halsey in the investigation of the business transactions of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department.

PROVIDENCE.

Reception of General Sheridan.

PROVIDENCE, October 22.—Gen. Sheridan arrived to-day. He breakfasted at Bristol, where he delivered a brief address in reply to a welcome by Gen. Richmond. At Warren, Governor Burnside introduced Sheridan to the people, and he responded in a few words. There was a similar affair at Drouneville. The train reached Providence at eleven. The General was met at the depot by a committee of the city council, the chairman of whom delivered an address, to which Sheridan replied. He was then escorted to the Governor's mansion, and in answer to calls, made brief speeches of thanks. The General was escorted through the city by an entire division of Rhode Island Militia and the Grand Army of the Republic, the latter forming a guard of honor, and subsequently reviewed the troops. The parade was probably the finest military demonstration ever made in the State. The city is crowded with people from all the country towns. Sheridan received vocal and floral tributes all along the line of march. The streets were decorated with flags, mottoes, &c. This afternoon Gen. Sheridan visited Narragansett Park, where the October races commence to-day.

Sheridan was serenaded to-night by the Grand Army of the Republic. To-morrow he visits Brown University, and holds a levee in the City Hall.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolution in Cordova---Presidential Election in Argentine Republic---The Revolution in Peru.

NEW YORK, October 22.—A Buenos Ayres letter of September 14 says Cordova had experienced another revolution, but it was promptly quelled after a short fight.

The Minister of Foreign Relations for the Argentine Republic has resigned on account of the rumored impossibility of defeating the Paraguayans.

General Asboth, United States Minister, is still very low.

The Presidential election takes place in January, and the most influential paper in the country has nominated Sarmiento, the present Minister at Washington, for the position.

Advices from Peru to the end of September state that the City of Arequipa was entirely in the hands of the revolutionists, and is being fortified. Their programme is the overthrow of the administration of Perade and the restitution of the Constitution of 1851, reformed in 1860, the recognition of Col. Canevas as the Constitutional head. The clergy people and troops in and around Arequipa are said to have fraternized with the revolutionary forces. The loyalty to Prado of Gen. Bustament, who was sent to suppress the movement, is questioned. There were many arrests at Lima of suspected persons, and the opinion is growing that Prado's days are numbered.

Collision on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

CHICAGO, October 22.—A collision occurred about eight o'clock last night on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, two miles west of DIXON, between the train west for Omaha and an extra freight train. Both locomotives were demolished, and six persons injured, none fatally. The collision was caused by a misunderstanding of the conductor of the freight train.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Intervention Between the Pope and French Minister.

Italy to Comply with September Convention.

The French Expedition Abandoned.

General Cialdini to Succeed Rattazzi.

Anti-Revolutionary Ministry to be Formed.

Great Excitement in Italy.

VICTOR EMANUEL DENOUNCED.

Bitter Feeling Against France.

The Papal Revolution.

ROME, October 19, Evening.—The Count De Sartiges, French Minister to Rome, had an audience with Pius IX. He assured his Holiness, in the name of the Emperor Napoleon, that whatever circumstances should arise from the Garibaldian invasion of the Pontifical territory, or the attitude of the King of Italy, France would not fall in her aid to the Holy See and defense of its authority.

The garrison of Rome had been reinforced by volunteers enlisted for the most part in France and Spain.

The town of Ovio, on the Tiber, which was lately taken by the revolutionary invaders, has been recaptured by a detachment of the Papal army. There was no fight, as the Garibaldians retired from the place.

TOULON, October 20, Evening.—General Dumont, who is to command the French expedition to the Pontifical ports and territory of the Church, arrived here to-day from Paris. The General discharged quite recently the duty of Special Envoy from Napoleon to the Pope, on the subject of the present difficulty with Italy, and is regarded as well fitted to carry out the views of his Majesty, should war arise. The expeditionary force is embarking; six French war vessels, including two iron-clads, are in the harbor with steam up, ready to leave port to-night, or whenever the final order is received from Paris, and proceed to the Roman coast.

PARIS, October 20, Morning.—The *Moniteur* is silent on the subject of Rome and Italy. An official expression is eagerly looked for by the people.

The *Etendard* newspaper says that the military and naval forces destined for the Papal territory are quite ready to leave Toulon, but that the Imperial order to depart is held back till the final reply of King Victor Emanuel to the Emperor's note is received, and that the receipt of the Italian State paper may be delayed some few hours, owing to the existence of a ministerial crisis in Florence.

The *Patrie* publishes a telegraph dispatch reporting the march of 20,000 French troops from the military depot of Lyons to Toulon, and adds that another corps has been ordered to operate in another direction.

La Liberte says: We learn that the advance guard of General Dumont's army embarked this morning at Toulon for Civita Vecchia. It is certain that the French force will, in any case, arrive in Rome before the Italians.

It is stated that the Italian Government has declared itself powerless to arrest the bands of Garibaldian invaders crossing the frontier, or to protect the Holy See from their assaults.

Great excitement prevails in the streets, and the telegraph agency of Paris, so anxious are the people to learn the latest news from the different points—Rome, Florence and Toulon.

PARIS, October 21, Midnight.—The French fleet has left Toulon.

LONDON, October 21, Evening.—Dispatches from the continent up to this hour, report the Italy-Roman situation as improved very much. Italy satisfies the demands of France in relation to an exact observance of the terms and fulfillment of the duties imposed by the September Convention, and it is hoped that war between the two countries has been averted thereby.

There are no more French troops gone to Toulon, and the force which was held ready to sail at that port has been debarked. All the war preparations ordered in France have been countermanded.

General Cialdini, of the Italian army, a favorite soldier since the time of the Crimean war, succeeds Signor Rattazzi, Prime Minister of the King, and will proceed to form a new Cabinet, having an anti-revolutionary policy.

Cessation of Warlike Preparations.

PARIS, October 22.—The *Moniteur*, in an official article announcing the cessation of warlike preparations against Italy, says when France beheld the spectacle of an invasion of the Papal States by armed bands from the neighboring provinces of Italy, she could not, consistently with her duty, dignity and her national honor, suffer the September convention to be thus violated, if she prepared to send an army across the Alps, but Italy has since given ample pledges to fulfil her obligations of the treaty in the largest issue; and consequently all hostile preparations have been suspended by France.

Escape of Garibaldi.

FLORENCE, October 22.—Reports are in circulation that Garibaldi has succeeded in reaching Italy, and is now with his son Menotti.

Baden and the Confederation.

BERLIN, October 22.—It is reported the Grand Duchy of Baden will soon enter the Confederation of the North German States.

Italian Ministerial Crisis.

FLORENCE, October 22.—The ministerial crisis is not ended. Gen. Cialdini has been unable to form a new Cabinet, and has given up the task. It is possible Rattazzi may remain in office with perhaps a change in the ministry.

Excitement.

Popular agitation is very great throughout Italy. An extremely bitter feeling is shown against France, while the Government of the King is loaded with reproaches by the people for yielding to the dictation of Napoleon. There have been several demonstrations of indignation in Florence. The populace gather in great crowds beneath the windows of the Government officers, and shout for "Rome, the Capital of Italy."

New Market Races.

NEW MARKET, October 22.—The great event was the contest for the Cambridgeshire stake. The race resulted in a dead heat between Lozenge and Wolsey for first position, and the owners of the two divided the stakes.

London Money Market.

LONDON, October 22, Evening.—Consols, 93 15-16@94, 93¾, Illinois Central, 84.

Frankfort Money Mark-t.

FRANKFORT, October 21, Evening.—United States bonds advanced to 71¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, October 22, Evening.—Cotton market closed heavy, owing to the unsettled state of affairs caused by the stoppage of the Royal Bank, and unfavorable reports from Manchester. Business light; sales 10,000 bales; Orleans declined 1-d@1-6d, middling uplands 7 1-16@7¼, Orleans 8 11-16d. Manchester market dull with a declining tendency.

Breadstuffs have been active and quotations irregular. Corn closed with an advance of 1s. New mixed Western 36s 6d. Wheat declined 3d; California white dull at 10s 9d; red Western 10s. Peas lower and heavy at 36s. Oats unchanged. Barley nominal.

Provisions—Beef 120s. Pork 71s. Bacon 36s 6d. Lard 5s lower, quoted at 54s. Cheese 52s.

Produce—Tallow quiet at 42s 6d. Spirits 1s 3d. Refined is 44d. London market unchanged.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, October 22, Evening.—Petroleum flat; standard white 32 francs 50 centimes.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

VIRGINIA.

The Election Yesterday---Slight Disturbances in Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 22.—The election in Norfolk is not yet complete. The polls will be opened again to-morrow. The whites polled 1,384, and the blacks 1,692. It is supposed Waller, Conservative, is elected.

HAMPTON, October 22.—Col. White, Radical, is elected. No excitement.

ALEXANDRIA, October 22.—Hawkhurst, from Alexandria, and Nickerson, from Alexandria and Fairfax, both Radicals, are elected to the Convention. The majority for the Convention in Alexandria is 500. The blacks voted for the Radicals and the whites for the Conservatives, with few exceptions.

A dispatch to the *Gazette* from Louisa, Culpepper and Orange, indicate that these counties have gone Radical.

RICHMOND, October 22.—The election passed off more quietly than was anticipated. There were two incipient riots and two other disturbances, which were quelled by the military. The difficulties were caused by the attempts of Radical negroes to mob colored Conservatives.

Troops were held in reserve in Capitol Square, and stationed at all the polls in the city, and cavalry patrolled the streets. The result of the first day's voting is 567 white majority. The canvass is active. 2,200 whites have not yet voted. The extreme radicals are making an effort to have the polls open three days, instead of two. The military under Gen. Granger, and the city police will be kept on duty all night. The polls will reopen in the city to-morrow. It is impossible to tell how the State has gone.

NEW YORK, October 22.—A special Richmond dispatch says the polls in each ward are crowded by voters, white and colored. In three of the five wards the Conservative ticket is five to one hundred ahead. Negro voters are prevented from voting the Conservative ticket. In Jefferson ward, at half past nine this morning, a colored man openly voted the Conservative ticket. As he left the polls he was assailed by a mob of Hunnicutt Radicals. The mob wanted to hang him to the nearest lamp post. He was chased from the place of voting, and when the police interfered the mob offered forcible resistance. Clubs were used on both sides for a short time. The military came up, the infantry with fixed bayonets and cavalry with drawn sabres. They charged and dispersed the mob. Three Radicals were arrested and lodged in the station house. Fear of the soldiers prevented any attempt to rescue them. No disturbance has occurred prior to this or at any other place of voting. The tobacco manufactories and other places where negro labor is employed, are closed, the employees refusing to work until the election is over. Large bodies of troops are stationed at different points in the city, and will preserve order. The excitement is intense.

RICHMOND, October 22.—The vote to-day in Lynchburg is white, 673; blacks, 701, being 572 less than the number registered. Terry's precinct—for the Convention, 335; against, 205, for the Conservative ticket, 396; Radical ticket, 262. Stockton's precinct—for Convention, 67 whitefolk—whites, 1,384; blacks, 1,692, being 514 less than the number registered. Petersburg—for Convention, 1,403; against, 1,298; Conservatives and 472 against. The Conservative ticket is elected in Augusta county by 300 majority. There was a small white and full negro vote in the valley. Fifty-two negroes have been voted down, and Conservative men elected. News from Rockbridge insures a Conservative triumph in that county.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 22, 1867.

SALE OF CITY PROPERTY.

The Fort Gansevoort property, belonging to the city, was sold at auction to-day, in lots, the three years' lease of which, to Samuel Barn, and others, aggregated half a million. There will be additional sales Thursday.

WHISKY SEIZURES.

Collector Bailey still has his men in charge of whisky establishments seized Friday and Saturday, but has surrendered the bonded warehouses on a demand made by Collector Shook.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

The Sanitary Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police has submitted a report relative to the recent boiler explosions, in which he recommends the District Attornies of New York and Kings counties to take proper action thereon.

INVESTIGATION.

The Government steamboat inspectors commenced an investigation of the causes of the collision between the Vanderbilt and Dean Richmond. It will be very thorough.

BURGLARS CAPAURED.

Three burglars named Joseph Dunbar, William Mills and James Higgins, were caught Monday night in the warehouse of Hobby & Son, South street, and held for trial, charged with attempting to steal a quarter of a million worth of goods.

GOOD TIME.

Commodore Vanderbilt's Mountain Boy trotted a mile yesterday at the Fashion Course in 2.22½.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

William Ward, proprietor of a Broadway saloon, was knocked senseless and robbed of a small amount of money, early this morning. The alleged robbers have been arrested.

BANK DEFALCATION.

The *Times* says, in reference to the reported defalcation in a banking institution in the east side, the amount involved was not very large, say $50,000. The money has been traced to certain parties in the office, or directors. They were behind hand in one of the small national banks up town, and who, to cover their retreat started a still smaller bank on their own account under the name of ——, in this city. The money in default has since been repaid to the national bank from which these enterprising speculators had seceded.

BRITISH STEAMER WRECKED.

The British steamer Hesperides, from Malaga for New York, went ashore Sunday night near Montana. She lies among the rocks. The cargo of fruits is said to have been sold to arrive, and is probably insured.

HAVANA.

Revolt Against President Acosta---War to be Continued in Venezuela---&c., &c.

HAVANA, October 22.—Advices from Puerto Cabello to the 11th inst. are received. A revolution against the authority of President Acosta, of Columbia, has broken out in the government of Cuyana. Gen. Mendoza is at its head.

The government of Venezuela has ordered the continuance of the war against the rebels in that country, and had arrested several revolutionists.

Romero was at Puerto Cabello, and Odas at Aranca. The Government had issued a proclamation that all foreigners and natives arriving in the country will be considered able to bear arms within twenty-four hours after September 29.

President Falcon has secured the support of the Brazilian Ministry in his operations against the rebellion.

The Governor of Jamaica proposes to take a trip to England to confer with the Colonial Secretary upon the future policy of the Island.

Advices from Barbadoes are to the 15th inst. An American naval officer had fired at a boatman, which caused much excitement among the native population. Rain was abundant, and the prospects of the crops good. Much indifference was manifested about the removal of Governor Walker.

Dates from Demerara are to the 30th ult. A large conflagration in the town caused many failures. The vomit was raging. There were eight victims in a fortnight. Five hundred coolies, whose term of service have expired, have gone home, taking $50,000 savings.

Advices from St. Vincent are to the 10th. A hurricane had washed away several cane fields.

NEWS ITEMS BY TELEGRAPH.

LAKE CITY, FLA., October 22.—The telegraph will be opened to St. Augustine in November.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 22.—The spoke manufactory of McGorris & Co., and the tool manufactory of A. M. Barber & Co., were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss upwards of sixty thousand dollars, fully insured.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22.—A fire last night destroyed Randolph & Jenks's cotton warehouse, and the wool warehouse of Thaw & Walker. Loss of the former $25,000; insured; latter, $10,000; insured.

MOBILE, October 22.—There were no deaths from yellow fever to-day.

PORTLAND, October 22.—The City Council of Lewiston have tendered the hospitalities to Sheridan, who is expected there next week.

The 28th of November has been appointed a day of thanksgiving in Maine.

CHARLESTON, October 22.—The members of the Congressional Railroad Committee addressed a meeting of citizens at Hibernian Hall to-night.

General Canby has ordered the regular election of municipal officers not to be held, and the notice prescribed by city ordinance is not to be published.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22.—Representatives from all the vessels of Farragut's fleet which captured New Orleans, organized an association to night for the purpose of united action toward obtaining prize money.

NEW ORLEANS.

Yellow Fever Deaths---Death of Geo. W. Kendall, Journalist.

NEW ORLEANS, October 22.—There were thirteen yellow fever interments during the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock this morning.

The greater portion of the emigrants by the bark Dorrete are on board the steamer Stonewall for transportation to St. Louis.

GEO. WILKINS KENDALL, of the *Picayune*, died at his residence at Post Oak Springs yesterday, of congestive chills, aged sixty. He leaves a wife and four children.

Murphy, the Steamboat Burner.

ST. LOUIS, October 22.—Wm. Murphy, the steamboat burner, who was released from the penitentiary last week by Judge Miller, of the United States Circuit Court, was to-day turned over to United States Marshal Rogers, who was ordered by the Court to take him to the Western District of Tennessee, there to await such proceedings as may be instituted against him by the civil courts.

Fatal Shooting Affray.

BALTIMORE, October 22.—Early this morning Elisha Brady, a well-known Ward politician, was shot and instantly killed by John Bauerne. The difficulty originated in the cutting of the halyards of a hickory pole erected by the Democrats of the Twentieth Ward.

CITY MATTERS.

STATE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

Opening Session.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Addresses, Devotional Exercises, etc

The State Christian Convention commenced its session in the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, (Rev. S. F. Scovel's), yesterday evening, the spacious building being well filled with earnest and active workers in the cause of progressive Christianity. The meeting was in a measure preliminary to the important business which has called so many earnest Christians together from all parts of the country.

The meeting was organized by appointing Rev. E. B. Snyder, pastor of the North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, temporary Chairman.

Messrs. Thomas H. Rabe, A. B. Riggs and H. Porter were appointed a temporary business committee.

Mr. Snyder, on taking the chair, said: "We will commence the exercises this evening by singing the second hymn on the list of hymns prepared for this service."

The assemblage then joined in singing to that grand tune, "Old Hundred," four stanzas of the psalm commencing:

"All people that on earth do dwell
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice,
Him serve with mirth, His praise forthtell,
Come ye before Him and rejoice," etc.

Mr. Snyder then read as the lesson of the evening the twelfth chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans.

OPENING PRAYER.

The chairman then led the assemblage in prayer as follows: Oh, God! Thou hast made us and not we ourselves; Thou didst form us men Thou didst put these immortal spirits within us, and Thou didst make us reasonable beings in that we have intelligence and the power of volition and the opportunity of accomplishing immense good for ourselves, and greatly benefiting those who surround us. We recognize not only the fact that thou hast made us and that we are reasonable beings surrounded with evidences of thy goodness; that is so, but that thou hast given us opportunities with which we are surrounded. We are dependent upon Thee for that Savior, and for that Religion whereby we are enabled to serve Thee acceptably; for we are sinful and weak, lost and undone. We humbly beseech Thee that for the sake of our Savior, who, in the fulness of time, Thou didst give to us, that we may appreciate the blessings of Thy Gospel, the Holy Spirit, that it may strengthen us with might, that we may worship Thee acceptably, with reverence and Godly fear. Look upon us as we are now assembled this evening, and this Convention that is assembled here to glorify Thy name, and we pray Thee give to those who shall take part in the proceedings, both by night and by day, each and every one of us the opportunity to discharge aright our duties, inspire our hearts with the spirit of truth that they may cast the interest profit, and render successful this present assemblage. Grant that every word that shall be said, and every deed, and every thought, may be to the glory of God, and the institutions of our common christianity, and that thy church may be built upon the broad doctrine taught in thy sacred word of life. Hear us, O God, and grant us for Thy Christ's sake, through life, and accept us through Christ our Savior, amen.

THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The Chairman, at the close of the above prayer, said: "The address of welcome to the delegates and friends of this Convention will now be delivered by Oliver McClintock, Esq., President of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city.

Mr. McClintock then spoke as follows:

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city by reason of representing its various evangelical churches, and having been first named in the circular of call under which you have assembled, has been honored as the host in this reunion of the Christian brotherhood.

It is then, that at the request of the Preliminary Business Committee, it has become my privilege to extend to you the earnest, honest right hand of fellowship, and express the the warm-hearted greetings of each Christian in some of the churches of Pittsburgh. I feel very deeply, however, my weakness and unfitness on this occasion. I feel that if you love Christ, as they welcome you to their hearts and homes, to their prayers and counsellings over the sacred truths of God's word, and above all before, the Apostolic salutation to the Ephesians be to night their message of welcome, and the golden chain that shall link heart to heart, and interweave immediate interests of mutual love and common sympathy which bind together Christ's family on earth.

Place he to the brethren, and love with faith, from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ. Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. As it was with this Apostle so it be with this convention—Grace be with Christ shall be "all and in all" the motive of every act and the energy of every effort. Let love to Christ be the Shibboleth by which all men shall discern the gateway of each one's heart and sympathy.

As with Paul, Christ's Cross and the Great Sacrifice were ever present realities, and made His life and labors full and abiding, so may it be the master, so let us raise *here*, an unseen, but spiritually present cross and crucified Redeemer. Let us gather at its foot, and in our discussions be in view the infinite burden of suffering and atonement for the sin of the world. May such a presence and such a looking fill every member with a deep and abiding sense of the personal debt of love and active obligation and responsibility of each disciple, in the Master's work. May God's Spirit write in ineffaceable letters of fire and light, upon the hearts of the Christians here assembled, the importance and lesson of the facts which appear in the table of religious statistics of this city, which will be presented to this convention. That in a total population of one hundred and seventy-five thousand, of which forty-two thousand are Roman Catholic, and one hundred and twenty thousand nominally Protestant; of the latter number forty thousand do not attend church—twenty-four thousand are church members, but of these, how many are faithfully watching like the "wise virgins," or diligently laboring like the good steward, as the Heavenly Bridgroom and the Divine Householder only knoweth. Were all the Protestant churches filled to their utmost capacity, ninety thousand of the population, or forty-five thousand of the Protestant population would still be without the doors. Seven thousand children who are in the public schools do not attend Sabbath School. There are six hundred and thirteen licensed liquor saloons, and one hundred and twenty-three churches, or in the proportion of five saloons to one church, the latter open for one day, the former for six and one times seven *days and nights* in the week. If such be the facts in this "city of churches," that is the centre of wealth and intelligence, great at least in an equal degree must be the spiritual needs in other sections? How urgent is the call for the church of Christ to awake and realize the magnificent privilege and responsibility of the work that has been given her to do.

I believe that the christian ministry does realize this, but I fear the christian membership does not. I fear that they do not realize that whatever else of blessing may be given, this one good may result from this Convention, that every lay member and private christian here shall go away realizing in his or her heart the soul that to-day labor, and sacrifice, and selfdenial, are as much conditions of true discipleship in the church of Christ as they were in the days of the Apostles, and martyrs that every merchant, mechanic and farmer here, who has the love of Christ in his heart, will go home inquiring, "Lord, what will Thou have me to do?" and go home and address himself in his own sphere and duties to the work of winning souls, relying upon God's Spirit for success, and remembering that "he that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again rejoicing, bringing his sheaves."

REMARKS OF MR. SNYDER.

After the address of welcome had been concluded the Chairman, Rev. E. B. Snyder, spoke as follows:

As the temporary chairman of the meeting I have been requested to make some remarks towards setting on foot those agencies which we hope will secure for our our efforts success.

I can, perhaps make no better speech than to say amen to the suggestions which have been made this evening. I am happy to meet you this evening under these favorable circumstances. We are here not as sectarians, not to represent the interests of any particular denomination, but as Christians of a common household, having one faith, having one hope, and having one beloved Lord and Savior. We are not here, therefore, to advance the interests especially of any particular denomination; but to protect any selfish denominational plans, but as I take it we are here in this convention, assembled to glorify our common Savior, and to do what we can to build up His Kingdom among the children of men, and it will be our object to reach out an arm that shall take hold of the young men of this and other communities, and bring them to the Lord. I think I speak the sentiments of all present when I say we meet for a purpose which must receive the approval of every Christian, and is in accordance with the principles of the Gospel. To accomplish the object of elevating the cause of Christianity. Our Christianity is benevolent and far reaching; it is like the light from the gas fire radiating in every direction, and like the sun that passed over our heads to-day, spreading out its rays of warmth and cheerfulness over all. Christianity is full of benevolence, and full of plans for benefit the world; catholic, generous and expansive, it repudiates all sects and isms and stretches out its arms to save humanity. It has been given us as a sustaining power in this world of activity, and this world is the scene of its labor and of its ever-spreading triumphs. It affords me great pleasure to meet so many here to-night, who are united in the great purpose of spreading the benevolent principles of our Christianity. It affords me pleasure to-night that I am in the presence of so many Christian hearts, actuated, I trust, by an earnest purpose to send out the light of the cross of Christ.

Now, I suppose you are all acquainted with the objects of this convention, as it has been announced by the press and the pulpit. I suppose that this meeting this evening bears about the same relation to the coming exercises of the meeting that a good introduction does to a sermon. We are here to-night to get our hearts and minds in proper condition for the business that is to come. We cannot accomplish the great end we have in view unless we are baptized with the spirit of Christ.

I wish to speak one word more, and I have no wish to occupy the time of the Convention unnecessarily. The object had in view by the assembling of these delegates from distant States will be a total failure unless we have the presence of the Master; unless we are baptized with the Holy Spirit; unless we have the spirit of God to direct us. Unless we have this, the object of our meeting will be in vain. The speaker concluded his remarks by urging upon his audience in eloquent terms to cultivate a prayerful spirit.

The convention then joined in singing:

Come, Holy Spirit, heavenly Dove,
With all the quickning powers;
Kind as a flame of sacred love
In these cold hearts of ours.

Rev. A. C. McClelland led the assemblage in prayer, after which the hymn "Happy Land" was sung:

"O

NO HOPE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.—By the new systems of medicated inhalation and atomization, practiced in this city by Dr. ALDEN, at 58 Smithfield street, disease is uprooted from any of the organs of the head or chest.

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph to the only, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

THE November number of the *Atlantic Monthly* contains a well-written local sketch by R. P. NEVIN, Esq., of this city, entitled "STEPHEN C. FOSTER and Negro Minstrelsy." On our third page this morning will be found the principle part of the sketch.

JUDGE KELLEY, in a speech before a GRANT meeting in Philadelphia a few nights since, declared that *the* General, as it is said in favor of GRANT for the Presidency, or even a *list* of the papers and public men that have declared for him, we should encroach materially on our space. It is a fact to be noted, that while scores of Republican papers have proclaimed for GRANT, the *Tribune* is the only paper which has come out for another candidate—and it did it only after a fashion.

THE prospect of an easy victory in New York, with which the Democrats have been comforting themselves, has so materially diminished that the sharpest-sighted of them cannot see it. Though still holding on to the pretended belief of being able to carry the State, their estimate has run down to the lowest figure consistent with the claim of a majority. On the other hand, the Republicans, who were not a little shocked by the October elections, have regained their equilibrium, and are going into the canvass with a courage that usually betokens success.

THERE is a good deal of talk as to what Congress when it meets will do about reconstruction. The subject is highly important no doubt; and it is satisfactory that so much is known as to what will and will not be done about it. But the questions of debt, revenue, taxation, etc., are important also. In regard to what Congress will do with them, however, we hear little or nothing said. Is it possible that our public men are giving them no reflection; that while, in regard to reconstruction, any number of statesmen and patriots will be ready to tell Congress and the country what is just the thing to be done, no one will be ready with a matured idea in regard to our great financial questions?

IT has been the custom of a class of philosophers, from time immorial, when failing to discover any other reason for a thing, to ascribe it to "the eternal fitness of things." The *Post* appears to be driven to this extremity, to justify its indorsement of the almost Governor of Ohio for United States Senator from that State. With a cold shoulder to PENDLETON, from whom it has drawn its patent method of debt paying, and also from Saint CLEMENT, the Democratic martyr, the *Post* goes in entirely for Judge THURMAN for Senator, because it is agreeable to the eternal fitness of things. The Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature will please make a note of this reason and give it due weight when the election of Senator comes off.

IT is a gratifying sign that influential Republican papers in New York are talking straight out against and in some instances bolting nominations not fit to be made. The effect is wholesome and will be permanent. In some instances conventions have reconsidered their action and unfit nominees made haste to get out of the way; while others, taking warning, have presented candidates who would have stood no chance but for this spirit of wholesome insubordination. Not only in New York but everywhere the idea is becoming prevalent, that fidelity to principle may sometimes be best shown through rebellion against caucus. When bolting bad nominations becomes fashionable good ones will be the rule, and the general welfare promoted through faithfulness and competence in office.

IT is not calculated to strengthen our credit or reassure public confidence in the management of our national concerns, that those who have the greatest influence with the President are ignorant, corrupt adventurers, and, in some respects, the least deserving persons in the community. The crusade against Secretary MCCULLOCH proceeds in a good measure from this source, and no one is able to say it will not succeed. It is no secret that the Secretary has for some time felt himself hampered and compromised by the corrupt and corrupting influences which surrounded the President, thrusting bad men into offices of vast responsibility, and good ones out. We suspect that no inconsiderable part of the whisky frauds and consequent loss of revenue is owing to this cause. There evidently is something in that quarter that needs reconstructing and the early attention of Congress.

WE wish the following, which is taken from an article on "Journalism and Dead Heads," in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, might be read profitably by those "whom it may concern," to wit: that rather numerous class of persons who act as though when they ask an editor to print gratuitously, they are not taking money out of somebody's pocket:

"Where proprietors of a public journal spend a thousand dollars a week in telegraphic dispatches, correspondence and all the means of collecting intelligence of all sorts, and pay ten thousand dollars per month for white paper to print the news on, and a thousand dollars a week for type-setting—the newspaper which is the product of all this outlay is worth something—is an article not to be given away freely as water at a spring—is not to be appropriated at the counter of the publisher without money or price, by every person who has a speaking acquaintance with one of the employees in the office."

The public meeting for private or public objects which resolves to print its proceedings in a newspaper without pay, might, with just as much propriety, resolve to dine at the best hotel in reach at the expense of the proprietor.

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

The time for talking about candidates for the Presidency comes round as naturally as nutting time or the skating season. It has already been inaugurated for the next election. In the calculations of aspiring politicians, it is something to be talked about as a candidate for nomination. If it does not issue in making one, in fact, a nominee or even a candidate for nomination, it gives his name circulation, and may help him to some more humble position.

The Hon. G. H. PENDLETON is thus talked of as a candidate for nomination by the Democrats. It would not have been saying much a month ago, to say that the Democrats of Ohio and the Northwest were favorable to him. And it is not much more, to say it now, since the negro question has been disposed of in his State, and the minds of the people can revert to the national questions involved in the Presidential election, where Mr. PENDLETON'S record is well known, and has been well condemned by the patriotism of the country. As the representative and the champion of a financial idea repugnant to the credit as well as the moral sense of the nation, his chances, among men who favor the keeping of honest engagements, will not be bright. The hopes drawn from the success of FRANKLIN PIERCE against the conqueror of Mexico rest on a frail foundation, if they anticipate a similar issue for G. H. PENDLETON against the conqueror of the rebellion.

But it is only as a Democratic candidate for nomination that he is talked of. Mr. SEYMOUR is also talked of and with quite as much propriety and enthusiasm. And the late General MCCLELLAN is also resuscitated and is expected to return to the Western Continent and the recognition of the Democracy, after a happy period of four years oblivion. And it is presumed that the General is still competent to organize a defeat of the Democratic party as ably as either of the other gentlemen named. Besides, it is highly probable that amid the exhilaration produced by the imaginary triumphs of the party, additional names will be talked of in connection with the Presidency. We feel assured that the distinguished individual—at present in a neighboring Dominion—who is soon expected to revisit the familiar scene of his former glory in Richmond, has very many enthusiastic friends in the Democratic party who would throw all the rest overboard for him. And if gratitude has not fled from the Democracy to brutish beasts, another humble individual may turn up as a candidate. His name has long waved already in the chosen and exclusive organ with which this city is honored.

THE LEGISLATURE AND FREE RAILROAD LAW.

We take it for granted that combinations are being formed, with reference to the organization of the Legislature in January. The friends of a Free Railroad Law have a deep interest in the choice of Speaker of the Assembly, who will have the making of the Committees. It is to be hoped, therefore, that those members—and we take it they comprise a large majority of the Republicans—who intend not to do anything to impair the prospect the State has for a genuine Free Law, will commit themselves to nothing that will interfere with perfectly free action when the time comes, in behalf of a Speaker who is with them on this great question.

The friends of a Free Law have been so many times and so many ways defrauded and betrayed that they should exercise great caution now. It is a fortunate circumstance for the free principle that Senator GRAHAM, of Allegheny, was chosen Speaker of the Senate. His past course, his votes, the wishes of his constituents, and his commitments in many ways are the strongest guarantees he could give that in appointing the committees of the Senate he will make sure that the Railroad Committee is for a liberal and genuine Free Law. We have no hesitation in saying that on him the friends of such a law can rely, with no fears of being betrayed. This time, we conclude the undoubted friends of the free principle, not enemies in disguise, will be consulted and have their suggestions listened to, in making up the Senate Committees. To the end that it may be so in the Assembly, also, Free Railroad Republicans should hold themselves aloof and form no entangling alliances. They should do nothing that will embarrass them in the east in their efforts to give the people a genuine Free Railroad Law.

Pennsylvania Emigration to Virginia.

A large number of Lancaster and York county, Pennsylvania, farmers have passed through Maryland within a few weeks past, on their way to the valley of Virginia in the search for farms. The Hagerstown *Mail* of last week says: "They are all of that substantial, industrious and intelligent class of agriculturists who have made the eastern counties of Pennsylvania a garden spot, and many of them are accompanied by their wives, whose judgment in the selection of a farm they very justly place a high estimate upon. The great proportion have arrived in the cars of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, but on Friday last a large wagon, expressly fitted up for the occasion, and drawn by six splendid grey horses, passed through town with about a score of purchasers and their wives aboard. Virginians will be benefitted by the introduction of this population."

The Presbyterian Banner.

The *Presbyterian Banner*, published in Pittsburgh by James Allison & Co., appears this week in a new and enlarged form, having been changed to a quarto, and is now one of the largest and cheapest, as well as the oldest papers representing the Presbyterian Church. This is the third enlargement by the present proprietors since it came into their hands, February, 1864, and betokens a prosperity that is richly deserved. The *Banner* is edited with ability, and discusses forcibly and pointedly the prominent religious topics of the day. Its news of the churches of all denominations is compiled with much care, and its several departments are filled with the latest intelligence. In its improved form, it will be more prosperous than ever.

THE marked decline in Chicago in prices of produce which has taken place during the week has caused uneasiness in some quarters, and as some of the banks are carrying a large amount of produce paper, the general disposition manifested has been to shorten the line of discounts, and to confine loans to parties who are engaged in strictly legitimate business operations. As margins narrowed down the banks promptly called for additional securities, which, in nearly all cases, met with early attention, although a good deal of "shinning around" was required at times.

SHIP owners are not so jubilant as they were a few days ago. The offerings of grain to foreign ports have materially fallen off, and with a steady increase of tonnage freights have declined. However, the chances are all in favor of an early renewal of foreign orders, and a consequent return to higher rates.

SPEAKER COLFAX, in a recent speech, said that Congress would meet at the appointed time, whoever and whatever might oppose, and if it was found that the laws could not be enforced and the policy of Congress carried out, the remedy of impeachment would be resorted to.

MR. WEED, speaking of Mrs. Lincoln, says: "It may not be improper to remark that we have the highest authority for saying that her last speculation was not undertaken with the approval of any near relative or friend."

Narrow Escape of the French Empress from Drowning

At Biarritz, October 3d, happened an accident which involved the life of one poor fellow, but which might have been politically much more disastrous. The Empress and the Prince Imperial had been cruising toward the Spanish coast; but, finding the sea would be too high to land at Biarritz, the royal yacht took shelter behind the breakwater, and the royal party, instead of landing at Socoa, started in the yacht's boat for St. Jean de Luz. The pilot, who had charge of the leading boat, in which were the Empress and the Prince, missed the entrance of the harbor, ran the boat among the rocks, somehow fell overboard himself, and drowned. The royal party was carried through the surf and safely landed. The boats in which were the suite hit the entrance of the harbor, following, as they supposed, the royal gig. Great was their consternation when they found what had befallen the Empress and her boy.

Another account says that the disaster nearly proved fatal to the Empress. Her boat was upset, and the Empress and Prince Imperial were got ashore with great difficulty.

New York Banks.

The New York bank statement is more unfavorable than was expected. The deposits have been drawn down $3,697,009; of this loss, however, $2,284,000 is in specie; while the legal tenders show a loss of $1,766,000. Yet with this depletion of loanable means the loans have been reduced only $279,000. Considering the present straightened condition of the mercantile interest, and the prospect of a large early demand for currency from the South, this condition of the banks is by no means assuring, and causes some uneasiness in banking circles.

POLITICAL.

The Presidential out-look in Indiana is thus stated in a letter dated Lafayette: As for the Presidential nomination, the Indiana Republicans are at this juncture unanimously in favor of General Grant. The friends of Morton and Colfax declare openly that the fall elections have rendered the prospects of their favorites hopeless, and even the extreme radicals under Julian's leadership, who have hitherto been bitterly opposed to Grant, now acquiesce readily in his nomination. Some of the over-zealous friends of our Indiana candidates for the Presidency expected that a Republican defeat in Ohio would improve the chances of the Indiana candidates. They see now that it has hurt their prospects almost as much as those of Messrs. Chase and Wade. The friends of Senator MORTON are in hopes that the Indiana delegation at the National Convention will compliment him by casting their votes for him on the first ballot. But I believe the State Convention will instruct them to vote as a unit, first and last, for General Grant.

Major General Lew WALLACE is proposed as a Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, and will prove a formidable competitor for Governor Baker, who seemed to have the inside track hitherto. General Wallace is very popular in the northern and central counties, and the G. A. R. will probably support him in preference to Governor Baker.

It is considered a settled fact that Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, United States Senator, will be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, to be transplanted to the Senate if his party should carry the Legislature. It is understood that he has consented to be entered for the race.

In the speech of the Governor elect, General Hayes, at Fremont, Ohio, the other day, he said General Grant was already nominated for the next Republican candidate for the Presidency.

FROM CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Serious Accident at a Steam Saw Mill—A Man Loses An Arm.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
ADAMSVILLE, Crawford Co., Pa., Oct. 17, 1867.

This morning, while Reuben Sutton, an employee at Miller & Snodgrass's steam (circular) saw mill, one-half mile east of Adamsville station, was oiling the machinery, his left arm came in contact with the balance wheel, while in motion, crushing his arm from elbow to finger joints in a terrible manner, and had he not braced himself with his other arm, he would have been dragged in. As soon as the workmen in the mill could shut off the steam it was done, and the machinery stopped. He was taken out and medical aid immediately called, in the persons of Drs. Prier and Gordon, of Adamsville, two eminent physicians and surgeons, who found it necessary to amputate his arm, which was done above the elbow. He is now doing as well as could be expected. He is a very industrious, hard-working man, and the loss of his arm, even if he fully recovers, will be a heavy blow to him, as he has a family who are dependent on him for support.

S. M. K.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

There is now a suit pending in the Superior Court of Cincinnati, instituted by an application for an injunction from the proprietors of the *Enquirer* to restrain the County Treasurer from collecting the regular tax upon a certain amount of greenbacks, listed among their personal effects. The ground of this application is that the greenbacks being a Government loan, are constitutionally exempt from taxation.

The author of "Le Maudit," who, it would seem, is really an Abbe, continues to send out from his hiding place representations of the Romish Church which good the ultramontanes to comments like these in the *Univers*: "There is in him the ape and the serpent. The walk is oblique: the skin is smooth and clammy; the venom circulates, and the natural impudence is displayed in odious grimaces. But the serpent shows his tail too much and the ape cats too many capers, whence it happens that it bites itself. It is a naive ape!"

The French are terrible experimenters. Dr. Sarazin, inventor of the Chassepot rifle, lately ranged five dead men and shot at them, to discover the deadly mode in which the bullet entered and left the human frame. It was terrific enough to meet with his approbation.

Rev. James Fraser, of England, said in a recent report to both Houses of Parliament, "Taking it for all in all, and as accomplishing the end at which it professes to aim, the English Public School at Boston, struck me as the model school of the United States. I wish we had a hundred such in England."

Bennett, Peters & Co., of Chicago, have been held to bail in $10,000, to answer before the United States Court, on a charge of selling highwines at less than the Government tax.

The letter of Commissioner Wells to the London *Times* of September 20, in vindication of American finances, has been translated into German at Frankfort, by private parties, bankers, &c., and is being industriously circulated upon the continent of Europe in pamphlet form.

Formerly the reserve cartridges for the French infantry were carried by the artillery attached to each division, six ammunition wagons per battery being devoted to the purpose. Marshal Niel has determined to make the infantry independent of the artillery. An enormous number of light-wheeled ammunition carts have been built for the express purpose of carrying infantry cartridges. Two of them are attached to every battalion, and the military train supplies horses and drivers. These ammunition carts are similar to those supplied to the armies of Paris, Lyons, and to the army of the East concentrated on the frontier.

In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Sunday, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher presented to the congregation an appeal to assist a Union lady in Charleston, S. C., who proposes to remove the 211 dead Union soldiers now lying in the potter's field there, to Magnolia Cemetery, and erect a monument over them. A collection of $1,500 was raised.

An Indiana letter says: Business has greatly improved of late, though prospects of getting a good corn crop proved very delusive. The drouth must have injured the farmers of Indiana to the extent of many millions of dollars. Corn is rapidly rotting in our makrets, and in consequence, most of our farmers are selling their lean hogs, as it will not pay to fatten them. The excellent wheat crop and success in other branches of agriculture, however, makes up for the loss in corn, and consequently our business men will have better times this winter than last year.

The Sandusky *Register* says: "There is quite a rush of Island people to the island just now, to enjoy the unequaled fishing, and the unparalleled grape-eating. The way the Catawbas disappear is a marvel to the grape-growers. It is said that one buyer, from Dayton, ate twenty-three pounds in a single day, while a young married lady from Cleveland disposed of thirty-two bunches at a single lunch.

W. H. Talbott, who was one of the Indiana Sinking Fund Commissioners in 1865-6, and a prominent Democrat, deposited $153,000 of the State School Fund in the banking house of H. J. Lyons & Co., in New York. The bank failed, and a suit was brought by Barnard Ricketts, of Jeffersonville, who was a member of the banking firm, for recovery of the money. The defense was that the deposit was a private one, and had been consumed in losses on gold, in speculations by Talbott and some of his associates. The case has just closed, judgment being given against Ricketts for about $90,000.

At Havre, preparations are making for a naval exhibition. It is to be open to all nations. It is to be a salt water fair, where premiums will be awarded to all articles which affect the interest of those who go down to the sea in ships. It will commence June 1, 1868, and continue five months. Big ships, lap-streaks, anchors and the entire catalogue of such articles will be on exhibition. It is to be under the patronage of the Emperor of France and the Prince Napoleon.

The proposed walk of Edward Payson Weston, from Portland, Me., to Chicago, excites much interest among sporting people. In the terms of agreement, the distance was given as 1,200 miles, the time of starting to be between the 1st and 15th of October, from postal surveys the distance was found to be 1,320 miles. Weston offered to walk the extra twenty-six miles if he could postpone the start till the 29th inst. This, it is said, the backers, Goodwin and Wilcox agreed to, but now Weston's backer is asked to pay the $600 forfeit of the wager of $10,000 a side." Weston will appeal to the editor of the *Clipper* and to the editor of *Wilkie's Spirit of the Times*, and if they decide in favor of Weston, he will, if he wins the stakes, pay the above named forfeit. Weston is to start from Portland at noon on the 29th inst.

In concluding a paper on cotton spinning machinery, read before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers at Birmingham, Mr. Platt stated that the number of spindles now employed in the cotton manufacture in Great Britain exceeds 36,000,000. The produce of yarn when in regular work is 64,000,000 miles in a day of ten hours, which gives enough to wind four times around the globe every minute.

They are to have a season of Opera in Chicago with the following artists: Mme. Anna de Lagrange, lyric prima donna; Madle Phillips, contralto; Isabella McCulloch and Miss Merrificld, light sopranos; Brignoli and Massimiliani, tenors; Randolfi and Marra, baritones; Susini and Colctti, bassos; Sarti, bufo, and Francisco Rosa, conductor. The season will commence on the 28th inst. with Trovatore.

PERSONAL.

—A statement is going the rounds of the press that Captain Robt. T. Lincoln, son of the late President Lincoln, had recently been admitted to the Chicago bar. The fact is, that young Lincoln was admitted to the bar more than a year since, and is now master of a handsome practice. He was, about two weeks since, admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, a position rarely reached by one so young; he being scarcely twenty-five. In this connection it may not be improper to say, in order to correct many impressions in regard to Captain Lincoln, that he is one of the most promising young men in the West. He is an intelligent, industrious, quiet, unassuming, courteous gentleman, and enjoys in an eminent degree the personal esteem of the people of Chicago. Resembling his honored father in the modesty of his demeanor, simplicity of his character, generosity of his heart and strict integrity of his principles, it is impossible not to respect and honor him. The conduct of his mother is as deep a mystery to him as to all of her friends, and the only theory he can suggest in her defense is that she is insane.

—Pawnbroker Brady, with commendable taste, has decided that the subscriptions in aid of Mrs. Lincoln shall not be copied for publication. He says that proceeding is calculated only to gratify an idle curiosity and to wound Mrs. Lincoln's feelings. Persons who desire to make contributions are invited into a little back room, where they may lay down their offerings and sign their names without being subjected either to public gaze or the impertinence of the press gang. We hear, however, of one ingenious reporter acting the part of a sympathizing contributor to the extent of a few cents, and hardly to get a look at the book "for business purposes."

—Madamoiselle Willson, the celebrated cantatrice, who receives now a salary of one hundred thousand francs, and is the great rival of Adelina Patti, was, five years ago, a little Swedish peasant girl, wearing a coarse, homespun dress and wooden shoes. Her parents employed her to carry milk from their small dairy farm to the houses of the neighbors. One day, in the winter time, her merry peal-ings, her beautiful voice, and her intelligent face attracted the attention of a distinguished musician from Stockholm, who prevailed on her parents to send her to the conservatory at Stockholm, where her teacher discovered at once her surpassing talents, and stated that another Jenny Lind had been found.

—The largest and most brilliant wedding ever given in Madison county, Ohio, came off on the evening of the 15th, at the residence of Mr. James Dun, six miles north of London, on the Urbana pike. Mr. George Douglass, of New York City, was united in the holy bonds of wedlock with Miss Belle, eldest daughter of James Dun. About two hundred guests were present, including Commodore Walker, of the United States Navy, Judge Thurman and Col. Watson, of Columbus; Colonel Walke, Mayor of Circleville; R. G. Dun, financial agent, New York, and large numbers of wealthy citizens of that city, St. Louis, Chillicothe, and other Southern and Western cities. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John Haight, in the Episcopal service. The bride was arrayed in a white satin dress, and looked decidedly beautiful.

—The Toledo *Blade* asserts, on what it considers good authority, that Hon. Ben. F. Wade has no idea of retiring from public life. His friends next fall will present him as a candidate for the House of Representatives from the Nineteenth (Garfield's) Congressional District.

—Mary Harris, who killed Borroughs, the department clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, on the 30th of January, 1865, is under treatment for insanity at the Government Insane Asylum at Washington. She is said to still exhibit unmistakable evidences of insanity.

—It was Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, who presented Mrs. Lincoln $10,000 in cash, his individual donation, and it is known that other considerable sums were given her—all immediately following the death of Mr. Lincoln.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW COODS,

CHEAP GOODS.

AT 11 CENTS,

GOOD DARK PRINTS.

AT 12 1-2 CENTS,

ALL THE BEST PRINTS.

AT 12 1-2 CENTS,

GOOD YARD WIDE SHEETING.

AT 12 1-2 CENTS,

WIDE BLEACHED CRASH.

AT 12 1-2 CENTS,

GOOD GINGHAMS.

AT 18 3-4 CENTS,

DARK DELAINES.

WATERPROOF CLOTH,
SACKING FLANNEL,
PLAIN AND OPERA FLANNELS,
HEAVY PLAID FLANNELS,
JEANS, CASSIMERES,
GRAY AND WHITE BLANKETS,
COVERLETS, QUILTS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' SHAWLS,
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SHIRT FRONTS,
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AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

VELVET SACQUES,

CLOTH SACQUES,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
WOOL SHAWLS,

NEW STYLES, FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

SEGARS.

100,000 Connecticut and Pennsylvania Seed segars, just received on consignment, and will be sold at very low prices at

ROBERT F. WEDDELL'S

Regularly Established Virginia Tobacco Agency,
Corner of Smithfield and Water sts

EXTRAORDINARY

SALE OF HORSES,

AT HOESE MARKET, opposite Scott House, SATURDAY, October 26, at 10 A. M. Two or three splendid Riding and Driving Horses will be sold.
J. & S.

NEW FALL STOCK OF THE

CHOICEST FAMILY GROCERIES,

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES the Eastern markets afford, just received and for sale at the family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,

346 Liberty street.

HAZARD POWDER

I am now prepared to fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

Hazard's Celebrated Powder.

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 102 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.

PAPER BAGS,

PAPER BAGS.

W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. The United States vs. Thirty-two Barrels of Whisky. Libel in rem.

To whom it may concern—Take notice that by virtue of a writ of monition issued by the said Court, in the above case, returnable at a session of said Court, to be holden at Pittsburgh, on the 3d DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, when and where all parties claiming the said 32 barrels of Whisky, or desiring to intervene for their interest therein, may make their allegations in that behalf.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal Western District Penna.
Marshal's Office, October 17, 1867. td

ARSENIC.

10 KEGS, FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
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HAVRE OCHRE.

20 CASES, FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
eod Corner Wood and First sts.

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BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

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OF PITTSBURGH PA.,

WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.

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Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. Unites States Securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

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Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT,

FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE ST., New York.

Across the Sierra Nevadas.

THE

Central Pacific Railroad,

THE WESTERN HALF OF THE

Great National Trunk Line Across the Continent,

Being constructed with the AID AND SUPERVISION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, is destined to be one of the most important and valuable properties in the world. It is the only link between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior States, and will include the immense Overland travel, mail pass, and the

Principal Portion of the Main Stem Line between the Two Oceans.

Its line extends from Sacramento, on the tidal waters of the Great Central Valley of California, and most populous parts of California, Nevada and Utah, contiguous to all the great Mining Regions of the Pacific States, and will actually be completed the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountains. Nearly 300 miles are now in running order, with a running operation to the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and a few months more of grading will be added, and the track carried entirely across the mountain barrier, to the Great Salt Lake Valley, whence further progress will be easy and rapid. Contracts have been let for the grading of at least for 2000 miles of road, and 10,000 men are employed upon the construction.

The local business upon the completed portion surpasses all expectations, the earnings for last three quarters ending August 31, are as follows in GOLD:

Earnings	Expenses	Earnings,
$187,579 64	$86,318 17	$101,031 47

Being at the rate of two per cent. per annum, which is more than three-fourths are net profit on less than 100 miles of road. This is the actual, not the estimate traffic of the road, with its terminus in the mountains. When it reaches the great Salt Lake Valley, where further progress will be easy and rapid, the business will be increased, as the result of the 2000 miles of road, and 10,000 men are employed upon the construction.

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The Company's interest liabilities during the same period have been $83,625.

Add to this an ever-expanding through traffic and a proportionate increase in the receipts, and the result is manifest.

The Company are authorized to continue their line each way until it shall meet and connect with the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountains ranging, as will be seen by the Act of Congress, the entire distance between San Francisco and the Missouri River. The amount of bonds which the Company will have invested in the completion of 963 miles is $28,890,000, or at the present rate of $15,000 per mile—notwithstanding a subsidy grant of 10,000 acres of land per mile, and the Company being a corporation in the magnificent enterprise, and by waiving in favor of the Government, its Mortgage Bond holders, the General Government, in effect, invites the capitalists of the country to join with it, and has carefully guarded their interests against all ordinary contingencies.

The Company offer for sale, through us, their

First Mortgage Thirty Year Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds,

Principal and interest payable in Gold Coin, in New York city. They are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are selling for the present at 90 and accrued interest from July 1st added, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly

Nine per Cent. upon the Investment.

These Bonds, authorized by Act of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same amount only as the Bonds issued by the United States, and represent, in all cases, the first lien upon a completed, equipped and productive railroad, in which the Company have been authorized to issue stock subscriptions, donations, surplus earnings, &c., to the amount of First Mortgage Bonds which can be issued.

The Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds have all the accompanying conditions and guarantees of the Pacific Railroad Act of Congress, and have in addition a first mortgage upon all the franchises and property of railroad bonds.

First—They have the superior claim upon altogether the most vital and valuable portion of the through line.

Second—Besides the fullest benefit of the Government subsidy (which is a subordinate lien), the road has a land grant of 10,000 acres to the mile.

Third—Fully half the whole cost of grading 800 miles eastward of San Francisco is concentrated upon the 400 miles now under contract.

Fourth—A local business already yielding three-fourths net profits, and increasing with advantageous rates payable in gold.

Fifth—The principal, as well as the interest of its Bonds being payable in coin, upon a legally binding contract.

Having carefully investigated the resources, and prospects of the road, and the management of the affairs, we feel confident that investments in our Bonds to Trustees, Executors, Institutions, and others, as an eminently safe, profitable and remunerative form of permanent investment.

Conversions of Government Securities INTO

CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

now realize for the holders from

TWELVE TO EIGHTEEN PER CENT. ADVANTAGE,

with the same rate of interest.

The following are the current rates (September 9th), subject, of course, to slight variations, day to day). We receive in exchange:

U. S. 6s, 1861, coupon, and pay difference		138 49
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, coupon,	do	130 49
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, coupon,	do	125 99
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, coupon,	do	118 99
U. S. 5-20s, 1865 (new), coupon,	do	120 99
U. S. 5-20s, 1867 (new), coupon,	do	120 99
U. S. 10-40s, coupon, and pay difference		98 49
U. S. 7-30s (2d series),	do	do 122 49
U. S. 7-30s (3d series),	do	do 122 49

For sale by Bankers and Brokers generally, of whom descriptive Pamphlets and Maps can be obtained, and by

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

Financial Agents of the C. P. RR. Co.

NO. 5 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

ALSO OF

ROBINSON BROS.,

78 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., and

S. McLEAN & CO.,

WS 75 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENT REVERSIBLE PAPER COLLAR,

Cheapest Collar Ever Invented,

Showing the embossed or printed stitch equally well on both sides. Made in white, fancy and printed stitch, and in all the different sizes.

BYRON, GARROTT, SHAKESPEARE, DERBY, YACHT CLUB, &c.

THESE GOODS ARE MADE IN

Water Proof Glace, Linen Finish and Bank Note, plain.

Mens Cuffs, all sizes, in LINEN FINISH, PLAIN AND GLACE. We are prepared to say that we have the finest line of LADIES' GOODS, both in COLLARS and CUFFS now in the market.

For sale to the trade by

F. H. EVANS,

Manufacturer's Agent, 91 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

Health and Economy.

PURE WATER

PATENT

LEAD ENCASED

Block Tin Pipe

Recommended by the Croton Water Board of New York, and the Boards of Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston, and by the most eminent medical men of the country. Costs less than Lead Pipe, and is much stronger. Recent improvements enable us to supply this Pipe at a less price per foot than common Lead Pipe. To give the cost per foot, please furnish the precise bore or head of water, and how the Pipe is to be used. Pamphlets sent free on application. Address THE COLWELL LEAD CO., SHAW & WILLARD MANUFACTURING CO., foot of West 42d street, New York. WELDON & KELLY, 147 Wood street, Agents.

HOUSEKEEPERS

SAVE YOUR MONEY

By taking your Spoons, Forks, Castors, &c., &c., to No. 3 St. Clair street, second door from the bridge, third floor, and have them replated with silver, and made as good as new, at very trifling cost. Silversmiths and Plumbers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we pay particular attention to Electro-plating, Electro-typing, Gold and Silver Fire Gilding, &c. Give us a call. [illegible] mwf

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 31x42. Address COMMERCIAL

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PITTSBURGH, October 15th, 1867.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of JOHN ROSS & CO., to this day dissolved by mutual consent; JOHN ROSS retiring. The business of the late firm since March 1, 1867, will be settled by the undersigned partners. The business will hereafter be conducted under the name of JOHN H. BOYTS & CO.

JOHN ROSS,
JOHN H. BOYTS,
JOHN KNABLE.

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY interest in the Firm of JOHN ROSS & CO., to my partners, JOHN KNABLE and JOHN H. BOYTS, I most cordially commend them to the former patrons of the house.

JOHN ROSS.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Newcomer, Gee & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted are requested to call and settle with the undersigned. Those having claims against the firm will please present them for settlement.

BATEMAN GOE,
JOEL GEE.

TO OUR OLD CUSTOMERS.—HAVING retired from the Wholesale Grocery business, we beg leave to most cordially recommend our old friends and patrons to the card of S. P. SHRIVER & CO., and solicit for them a continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon us.

BATEMAN GOE,
JOEL GEE.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP existing under the style of J. McALPIN & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent.

The Daily Commercial

OCTOBER

I.—MORNING.

The wasp feeds in the hollow pear;
The thistle down is blowing;
The fern is dead, and the morning red
In the eastern cloud is glowing.
The holly oak-staff is broken in two,
And the wood-fires are all dating;
Time is shaking the sluggish sands,
And the year, the year is waning.

II.—EVENING.

The clouds bank up in sullen heaps,
And the mist is drifting, drifting;
In darting lines, through the coppery pines,
The pewish rain is lifting.
In the west, upon a golden shore,
Night's blackest waves are breaking;
And in the rain and wind, the leaves
With palsied fear are shaking.

STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

Negro Minstrelsy—Its Origin—"Daddy" Rice—Foster's Melodies.

In the November number of the *Atlantic Monthly* there is an agreeable sketch by our talented townsman, R. P. Nevin, Esq., entitled "Stephen C. Foster and Negro Minstrelsy." The writer commences by referring to the origin of negro delineations on the stage, which were first introduced to the public thirty years ago at the old frame theater on Fifth street, Pittsburgh, the site of the present unoccupied theater, by the once popular T. D. Rice. Mr. Nevin relates how Rice induced a negro porter, with immense mouth, employed at Griffith's Hotel, Wood street, to accompany him to the theater on the night he was to make his first venture in negro delineation; how he prevailed on "Cuff" to disrobe, and invested himself in the cast-off apparel; how he waddled upon the stage, and sung "Jim Crow," and created the wildest enthusiasm, receiving *encore* upon *encore*; how Cuff, who was in a rather nude state behind the flats, became excited on hearing the a steamer was approaching the wharf, and hurriedly whispered to Rice, "must have my close, Massa Griffif wants me—steamboat's comin," and how Rice, intoxicated with success, was deaf to all but the uproarious applause in front of him, until "Cuff," who could stand his suspense no longer, rushed upon the stage in his undress, and seized Mr. Rice and excitedly demanded, "nigga's hat, nigga's coat, nigga's shoes, nigga's things." This is briefly the authentic account of the first introduction of negro minstralsy as a distinct art. Next day, the writer says, Jim Crow, in one style of delivery or another, was on everybody's tongue—"Clerks hummed it serving customers, artisans thundered it at their toils to the time-beat of sledge and of tilt-hammer, boys whistled it on the streets, ladies warbled it in parlors, and house-maids repeated it to the clink of crockery in the kitchen." Mr. W. C. Peters, afterwards of Cincinnati, was at that time a music-dealer on Market street, Pittsburgh, and, at Rice's request, he published Jim Crow, with a piano-forte accompaniment, the work being executed by John Newton on stone, and was the first specimen of lithography ever produced in Pittsburgh. Jim Crow was repeated nightly at the theater, until the close of the season, and when that was ended, Beale's Long Room, corner Third and Market, was engaged for rehearsals exclusively in the Ethiopian line. Here "Clar de Kitchen," "Lucy Long," "Sich a Gittin up Stairs," and so on, were produced.

Mr. Nevin then refers to the organization of minstrel bands, one of the earliest of which was that under the leadership of Nelson Kneass, and known as the "Sable Harmonizers." This company disbanded in this city in 1845, when Mr. Joseph Murphy, a principal member, now business manager of the Arch street theater, Philadelphia, determined to resume the business he had laid aside on going upon the stage.

A certain Mr. Andrews, dealer in confections, cakes and ices, being stirred by a spirit of enterprise, rented, in the year 1845, a second floor hall on Wood street, Pittsburgh, supplied it with seats and small tables, advertised largely, employed cheap attractions—living statues, songs, dances, etc., erected a stage, hired a piano, and upon the dissolution of his band, engaged the services of Nelson Kneass as musician and manager. Admittance was free, the ten-cent ticket required at the door being received at its cost value within, towards the payment of whatever might be called for at the tables. To keep alive the interests of the enterprise, premiums were offered, from time to time, of a bracelet for the best conundrum, a ring with a ruby setting for the best comic song, and a golden chain for the best sentimental song. The most and perhaps only really valuable reward—a genuine and very pretty silver cup, exhibited night after night, beforehand—was promised to the author of the best original song, to be presented before a certain time, and to be decided upon by a committee designated for the purpose by the audience at that time.

Quite a large array of competitetors entered the list; but the contest would be hardly worthy of mention, save it was the occasion of the first appearance of him who was to prove the reformer of his art, and to a sketch of whose career the foregoing is chiefly preliminary.

Stephen Collins Foster was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of July, 1826. He was the youngest child of his father, Wm. B. Foster—originally a merchant of Pittsburgh, and afterwards Mayor of his native city, member of the State Legislature, and a Federal officer under President Buchanan, with whom he was closely connected by marriage. The evidences of a musical capacity of no common order were apparent in Stephen at an early period. Going into a shop one day, when about seven years old, he picked up a flageolet, the first he had ever seen, and comprehending, after an experiment or two, the order of the scale on the instrument, was able in a few minutes, uninstructed, to play any of the simple tunes within the octave with which he was acquainted. A Thespian society, composed of boys in their teens, was organized in Allegheny, into which Stephen, although but in his ninth year, was admitted, and of which he became the leading attraction.

At thirteen years of ago, he made his first attempt at composition, producing for a public occasion at the seminary in Athens, Ohio, where he was a student at the time, the "Tioga of Dirt," for which, although quite pretty affair, he never thought worthy of preservation. In the same year, shortly afterwards, he composed music to the song, commencing, "Sadly to mine heart appealing," now embraced in the list of his publications, but not brought out until many years later.

Stephen was a boy of delicate constitution, not addicted to the active sports or any of the more vigorous habits of boys of his age. His only companions were a few intimate friends, and, thus secluded, his character naturally took a sensitive, meditative cast, and his growing disrelish for severer tasks was confirmed. As has been intimated, he entered as a pupil at Athens; but as the course of instruction in that institution was not in harmony with his tastes, he soon withdrew, applying himself afterwards to the study of the French and German languages (a ready fluency in both of which he finally acquired), and especially to the art dearer than all other studies. A recluse, owning and soliciting no guidance but that of his text book, in the quiet of the woods, or if that were inaccessible, the retirement of his chamber, he devoted himself to this art.

At the age of sixteen he composed and published the song, "Open thy Lattice, Love," which was admired, but did not meet with extraordinary success. In the year following he went to Cincinnati, entering the counting room of his brother, and discharged the duties of his place with faithfulness and ability. His spare hours were still devoted, however, to his favorite pursuit, although his productions were chiefly preserved in manuscript, and kept for the private entertainment of his friends. He continued with his brother nearly three years.

At the time Mr. Andrews, of Pittsburgh, offered a silver cup for the best original negro song, Mr. Morrison Foster sent to his brother Stephen, a copy of the advertisement announcing the fact, urging him to become a competitor for the prize. These saloon entertainments occupied a neutral ground, upon which eschewers of theatrical delights could meet with the abetters of play-house amusements,—a consideration of ruling importance in Pittsburgh, where so many of the sterling population carry with them to this day, by legitimate inheritance, the staunch old Cameronian fidelity to Presbyterian creed and practice. Morrison, believing that these concerts would afford an excellent opportunity for the genius of his brother to expand to the public, persisted in urging him to compete for the prize, until Stephen, who at first expressed his dislike to appear under such circumstances, finally yielded, and in due time forwarded a melody entitled, "Way down South, whar de Corn Grows." The eventful night came; the various pieces in competition were rendered to the audience by Nelson Kneass to his own accompaniment on the piano. The audience expressed by their applause a decided preference for Stephen's melody; but the Committee appointed to sit in judgment decided in favor of some one else, himself and his song never heard of afterwards, and the author of "Way down South" forfeited the cup. But Mr. Kneass appreciated the merit of the composition, and promptly, next morning, made application at the proper office for a copy-right in his own name as author, when Mr. Morrison Foster, happening in at the moment, interposed, and frustrated the discreditable intention.

This experiment of Foster's, if it fell short of the expectation of his friends, served, notwithstanding, a profitable purpose, for it led him to a critical investigation of the school of music to which it belonged. This school had been—was yet—unquestionably popular. To what, then, was it indebted for its captivating points? It was to its truth to Nature in her simplest and most childlike mood.

Settled as to theory, Foster applied himself to the task of its exemplification. Two attempts were made while he yet remained in Cincinnati, the pencil drafts of which however, were laid aside for the time being in his portfolio. His shrinking nature held timidly back at the thought of a venture before the public; and so the case stood until he reappeared in Pittsburgh.

Referring to the political singing clubs of 1844, and the continuance in existence of some after the campaign ended, the sketch continues:

Among other organizations that thus lingered on was one, composed of half a dozen young men, since grown into graver habits, with Foster—home again, and linked once more in the circle of his intimates—at its head. The negro airs were still the favorites; but the collection, and frequent repetition, at length began to grow stale. One night, at a revival measure for the club, and as an opportunity for himself, Foster hinted that, with their permission, he would offer for trial an effort of his own. Accordingly he set to work; and at their next meeting laid before them a song entitled, "Louisiana Belle." The piece elicited unanimous applause. Its success in the club-room opened to it a wider field, each member acting as an agent of dissemination outside, so that in the course of a few nights the song was sung in almost every parlor in Pittsburgh. Foster then brought to light his portfolio specimens, since universally known as "Uncle Ned," and "O Susanna!" The favor with which these latter were received surpassed even that rewarding the "Louisiana Belle." Although limited to the one slow process of communication,—from mouth to ear,—their fame spread far and wide, until from the drawing rooms of Cincinnati they were introduced into its concert halls, and there became known to Mr. W. C. Peters, who at once addressed letters requesting copies for publication. These were cheerfully furnished by the author. He did not look for remuneration. For "Uncle Ned," which first appeared (in 1847), he received none; "O Susanna!" soon followed, and "imagine my delight," he writes, "in receiving one hundred dollars in cash! Though this song was not successful," he continues, "yet the two fifty dollar bills I received for it had the effect of starting me on my present vocation of song writer." In pursuance of this decision, he entered into arrangements with new publishers, chiefly with Firth, Pond & Co., of New York, set himself to work, and began to pour out his productions with astonishing rapidity.

Out of the list, embracing about one hundred and fifty of his songs, the most flatteringly received among his negro melodies were those already enumerated, followed by "Nelly was a Lady," in 1849; "My Old Kentucky Home," and "Camptown Races," in 1850; "Old Folks at Home," in 1851; "Massa's in the Cold Ground," in 1852; "O, Boys, Carry me 'long," in 1853; "Hard Times Come Again no More," in 1854; "Way Down South," and "O, Lemuel," in 1858; "Old Black Joe," in 1860; and (noticeable only as his last in his line) "Don't be your Money on the Shanghai," in 1861.

In all these compositions Foster adheres scrupulously to his theory adopted at the outset. His verses are distinguished by a *naïveté* characteristic and appropriate, but consistent at the same time with common sense. Enough of the negro dialect is retained to preserve distinction, but not to offend. The sentiment is given in plain phrase and under homely illustration; but it is a sentiment nevertheless. The melodies are of twin birth literally with the verses, for Foster thought in tune as he traced in rhyme, and traced in rhyme as he thought in tune. Of easy modulation, severely simple in their structure, his airs have yet the graceful proportions, intimately with the fervor, mountainous, but all-subduing, of certain of the old hymns (not the chorals) derived from our fathers of a hundred years ago.

That he had struck upon the true way to the common heart, the success attending his efforts surely demonstrate. His songs had an unparalleled circulation. The commission accruing to the author on the sales of "Old Folks" alone amounted to fifteen thousand dollars. For permission to have his name printed on its title-page, as an advertising scheme, Mr. Christy paid five hundred dollars. Applications were unceasing from the various publishers of the country for some share, at least, of his patronage, and upon terms that might have seduced almost any one else; but the publishers with whom he originally engaged had won his esteem, and Foster adhered to them faithfully. Artists of the highest distinction favored him with their friendship; and Herz, Sivori, Ole Bull, Thalberg, were alike ready to approve his genius, and to testify that approval in the choice of his melodies as themes about which to weave their witcheries of embellishment. Complimentary letters from men of literary note poured in upon him; among others, one full of generous encouragement from Washington Irving, dearly prized and carefully treasured to the day of Foster's death. Similar missives reached him from across the seas—from strangers and from travelers in lands far remote; and he learned that, while "O Susanna!" was the familiar song of the cottager of the Clyde, "Uncle Ned" was known to the dweller in tents among the Pyramids.

Of his sentimental songs, "Ah, may the Red Rose live alway!" "Maggie by my side," "Jennie with the Light Brown Hair," "Willie, we have missed you," "I see her still in my Dreams" "Will thou be gone, Love" (a duett, the words adapted from a well known scene in Romeo and Juliet), and "Come where my Love Lies Dreaming" (quartet), are among the leading favorites. "I see her still in my Dreams" appeared in 1861, shortly after the death of his mother, and is a tribute to the memory of her to whom he was devotedly attached. The verses to most of these airs—to all the successful ones—were of his own composition. Indeed, he could seldom satisfy himself in his "settings" of the stanzas of others. If the metrical and symmetrical features of the lines in hand chanced to disagree with his conception of the motion and proportion befitting in a musical interpretation; if the sentiment were one that failed, whether from lack of appreciation or sympathy on his part, to command absolute approval; or if the terms employed were not of a precise thread and tension—if they were wanting, however minutely, in *vibratory* qualities—of commensurate extent would be the failure attending the translation.

The last three years of his life Mr. Foster passed in New York. During all that time, his efforts, with perhaps one exception, were limited to the production of songs of a pensive character. The loss of his mother seems to have left an ineffaceable impression of melancholy upon his mind, and inspired such songs as "I Dream of my Mother," "I'll be Home To-morrow," "Leave Me with my Mother," and "Boney me in the Morning." He died, after a brief illness, on the 13th of January, 1864. His remains reached Pittsburgh on the 16th, and were conveyed to Trinity Church, where on the day following, in the presence of a large assembly, appropriate and impressive ceremonies took place, and choral services being sustained by a company of his former friends and associates. His body was then carried to the Allegheny Cemetery, and to the music of "Old Folks at Home," finally committed to the grave.

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JUNIATA IRON WORKS.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

Death of James A. Monahan.

Lawrence Purcell Arrested for Murder.

Apparent Conflict in the Testimony.

Curious Feature of the Case.

On Monday night, about ten o'clock, an affray occurred at the Mansion House, Liberty street, between James A. Monahan and Lawrence Purcell, both boarders at the hotel, which resulted in the death of the former on Tuesday morning between ten and eleven o'clock. The difficulty occurred in the bar room; the only persons present at the time, aside from the parties named, being Charles Zeissler, the proprietor, and Jacob Lehman, the bar tender. The particulars of the encounter, as appears from the testimony, merely exchanged blows—Monahan striking Purcell in the face, and the latter landing a similar blow. Purcell was not much injured, but the wound on the cheek bled a little. Monahan fell under the effects of his blow, and as he was very drunk at the time, he fell heavily upon the floor—the back of the head making a sharp sound as it came in contact with the floor. The bar tender, and the proprietor of the house, assisted by Mr. Clark, a boarder, carried Monahan up to his room and put him in bed. Purcell had previously been seized by the bar-keeper, and shoved out of the bar room into the hall. It was not believed by any one that Monahan had been seriously injured, and the difficulty was kept quiet, under the impression that it would be amicably settled when Monahan became sober.

DEATH OF MONAHAN.

When the injured man had been placed in bed in his room a small boy was ordered to attend him, wash his face, and keep cool applications on his lip and cheek. This boy continued in the room for a time, but the patient, who had not spoken after the blow and fall, began to recover his consciousness, and endeavored to get out of bed. He became violent, and slapped the boy in the face, which caused him to complain to the watchman, Mr. Berry, who ordered the boy to bed. Mr. Berry and Mr. Zeissler visited Monahan three times during the night, and found him apparently in a drunken sleep, not exhibiting any unusual symptoms. In the morning, however, it was discovered that the man was in a critical condition, and Dr. Hamilton was sent for. He saw the patient at nine o'clock, and at once expressed fears that the injuries were fatal. He recommended that Dr. Dickson be called to consultation with him, which was done. Dr. Dickson coincided with Dr. Hamilton, and bled the patient, while Dr. Hamilton summoned a cupper and leecher. It was ascertained that the man was suffering from compression of the brain, and that he could not recover. He sank rapidly and died between ten and eleven o'clock.

THE ARREST OF PURCELL.

Some time before the death of Monahan, information of the difficulty was conveyed to the Mayor' office, and an officer was sent to arrest Purcell. He was found at the Mansion House, and at once accompanied the officer to the Mayor's office. After the death of Monahan, he was locked up in one of the cells to await the result of the Coroner's investigation. It is proper to state in this connection that Purcell had gone to the Mayor's office at an early hour in the day, to make information against Monahan for assault and battery, he being the assaulting party on the previous night, and finding the Mayor, he went to a magistrate's office and made complaint there, and a warrant for Monahan would have been issued had not his death been soon after announced.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY.

Purcell and Monahan had previously been on very friendly terms, but had lately quarrelled in consequence of Monahan having accused Purcell of living in improper intimacy with his niece, Annie Purcell. He had also intimated that Purcell had entered his room and stolen some of his shirts. They had had a number of rencounters, and had each threatened to kill the other. Monahan had lately brought suit against Purcell for assaulting one of his wife's kin, but on Monday had withdrawn the charge and paid the costs. Monahan had been drinking freely, and as soon as he met Purcell in the evening, in the bar room, he began to abuse him—calling him vile names, and stigmatizing his niece as a bad woman. The proprietor of the house was present, and did all in his power to prevent a conflict. It is stated between them while the opprobrious epithets were being applied by the deceased, and as Purcell made no reply, and Monahan seemed to become quiet, he turned out from between them and the blows immediately followed. Monahan had encountered Annie Purcell in the hall the same evening, and accused her of improprieties with her uncle. What the relationship is between Purcell and his niece we do not know, nor is it certain that she is his niece. She is in the habit of calling him uncle, and he has been providing for her at the hotel for a long time. What induced Monahan to pursue these parties with so much bitterness cannot be accounted for, unless it be attributed to drunkenness, as he was peacably disposed towards them when sober.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner Clawson was notified of the death of Monahan, and proceeded to hold an inquest. The following testimony was elicited:

TESTIMONY OF EYE-WITNESSES.

Charles Zeissler, sworn—Am proprietor of the Mansion House; was with Lawrence Purcell last evening; between ten and eleven o'clock Mr. Monahan came home and was drunk; I got him to go up to his room; went out and came back, was room, heard Monahan make a noise; I took him out on the street and asked him to please to keep still; he sat down on a chair in front of the house, on a chair; then went into the front bar and found Mr. Purcell at the counter; he asked me to take a drink with him, and just at that time Monahan came in and standing between Purcell and Monahan, Purcell being at my right side; Monahan commenced to talk very bad to Purcell; he said Mr. Purcell was guilty of improper intimacy with his niece; Mr. Purcell gave him no answer; I stepped back two or three steps, and Purcell struck Monahan in the face, struck Purcell in the face, over the eyes, knocking; he fell off; Purcell then turned around and struck Monahan in the face, who had very heavily with the back of the head on the floor. Purcell struck but the one blow, and no weapon was used by either party. Three of us carried him up to his room and put him in his bed. I got a boy to wash his face and attend to him after he was p aced in bed.

Jacob Lehman, sworn—Live at Mount Joy, Lancaster county; am bar-tender at the Mansion House; saw the difficulty between Purcell and Monahan; it was about ten o'clock; Monahan came to the bar, and he and I were talking, he made remarks to me about Purcell and such persons as Purcell and his niece ought not to be allowed in a respectable boarding house; I wanted him to be quiet and go to bed; I left him at the front door and asked him to come; he came to the Liberty street door and said he would go to bed; I then turned to the bar; Purcell came in, met Mr. Zeissler at the bar, and asked him to take a drink; Monahan came in, walked around Purcell, and made remarks about Purcell's niece; Purcell made no reply; Monahan said he would get even with Purcell; Purcell said he did not like him; that he did not pay his board bill, and acted improperly with his niece; Purcell made no reply to these remarks; Mr. Monahan then struck Purcell in the face, over the eyes, knocking; he fell; Purcell then turned around and struck Monahan in the face, who had very heavily with the back of the head on the floor. Purcell struck but the one blow, and no weapon was used by either party. Three of us carried him up to his room and put him in his bed. I got a boy to wash his face and attend to him after he was p aced in bed.

Jacob Leiman, sworn—Am a barber at the Mansion House; saw the difficulty between Purcell and Monahan; it was about ten o'clock; Monahan came to the bar, and he and I were talking, he made remarks to me about Purcell and such persons as Purcell and his niece ought not to be allowed in a respectable boarding house; I wanted him to be quiet and go to bed; I left him at the front door and asked him to come; he came to the Liberty street door and said he would go to bed; I then turned to the bar; Purcell came in, met Mr. Zeissler at the bar, and asked him to take a drink; Monahan came in, walked around Purcell, and made remarks about Purcell's niece; Purcell made no reply; Monahan said he would get even with Purcell; Purcell said he did not like him; that he did not pay his board bill, and acted improperly with his niece; Purcell made no reply to these remarks; Mr. Monahan then struck Purcell in the face, over the eyes, knocking; he fell; Purcell then turned around and struck Monahan in the face, who had very heavily with the back of the head on the floor. Purcell struck but the one blow, and no weapon was used by either party. Three of us carried him up to his room and put him in his bed. I got a boy to wash his face and attend to him after he was p aced in bed.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST PURCELL.

John G. Berry, sworn—An watchman in the house; for several weeks Monahan and Purcell have been "spatting;" on Friday night Monahan got in washing home by a colored man; he alleged next morning that some person had stolen his shirt collars; he said he knew the fetch thing that did it, and there was no trick with between them, and that his niece was nothing but a wanton; I told him such talk was not allowed in the house; he said he would and him over the river; he said Purcell had threatening his life, but the case was settled yesterday by Monahan withdrawing the suit; last night Monahan commenced the same talk again, and he and Mr. Purcell's niece Annie Purcell commenced quarrelling in the hall, he having called her bad names. Mr. Zeissler interfered and sent her to her room. I then called on them, and heard nothing more till Monahan was knocked down in the bar room by Mr. Zeisler and Purcell; I ran down two or three times in his rooms and found him sleeping. We did not think he was much hurt.

Dr. John Dickson, sworn—saw the patient about nine o'clock this morning; found him comatose and stertorous; examined his head; found a contusion on the left temple; concussion of the brain; the symptoms indicating from concussion of the brain; that he was suffering from concussion of the brain; the evidence of concussion was, that the pupil of the eye was not contracted, and not sensitive to the usual exercise of formal impulse, and in the best way to examine this external symptom is to hold the eye open with the fingers and watch the pupil; found him getting tremulous, and remarked to Dr. Hamilton that he ought to be bled; Dr. Hamilton said he would have been of the same opinion, which would have been my opinion; said he would get leeches and cup him, and I would go for the cupper and leecher, while I bled him; I went to do to the extent of about a pint; that said him improved that he the pupil expanded; then thought as would feel survive; examined the external contusion, and found contusions below the nostril, on the nose, and on the cheek bone; found that the contusions on the cheek and lip might have been done with the knuckles of the hand; another contusion on the left eye, indicated that it had been the result of a left eye, indicated that it had been the result of a blow from a stick; it seemed to have been a severe stick that scratched and struck; this was the blow that disorganized the brain; it this blow had been struck with the fist the bone of the skull would have been broken and not the brain; immediately upon the blow there was extravasation of the coagulum within the cranium, under that blow, was a clot or coagulum; he also that the brain itself was of fluid blood.

Dr. W. R. Hamilton, sworn—Visited the deceased a little before nine o'clock this morning; found him comatose, with stertorous breathing; considered him in a very dangerous condition, and had Dr. Dickson to see him with me; I assisted Dr. Dickson in the post mortem, and concur with him in his statement. In addition, I would state that I found a contusion on the back of the head, which might have resulted from a fall. There was no fracture of the skull, and this contusion had nothing to do with the man's death. I have some doubt as to the man's fall having inflicted the contusion on the lip and cheek, at one blow.

THE JURY PUZZLED.

When the testimony of the physicians was heard, it was found difficult for the jury to reconcile the positive with the circumstantial evidence. The proprietor and bar-keeper, who were eye-witnesses of the affray, testified positively that but one blow was inflicted on Monahan; that it was upon the left cheek, and that no weapon was used. It was believed that the fall had caused death, until the testimony of the physicians was heard. Dr. Dickson is positive that the blow on the cheek could not have caused death, and just as positive that the fall on the floor did not cause death. The force that ruptured the brain tissue, in his judgment, was applied on the forehead, over the left eye, where the abrasion on the scalp had the appearance of having been made by a stick. He showed the jury the brain of the deceased, the back part of which was entirely free from extravasation or injury of any kind. The skull had not been fractured, while the injury to the scalp, caused by the fall backwards on the floor, was not very severe. There was coagulum under the scalp at the point of contusion, but the brain at that point was perfectly free from clot. On the other hand, there was a large amount of coagulated blood pressing on the brain immediately under and around the abrasion on the forehead, and the physicians were both strongly convinced that the fatal force was applied at this point. The jury, after deliberating some time, concluded to adjourn over until seven o'clock this evening, at the Mayor's office, for the purpose of ascertaining, in the meantime, whether the deceased could have been injured before or after his encounter with Purcell. One of the jurors asked Dr. Hamilton whether a man, in Monahan's drunken and excited condition, might not have received the fatal blow before he had the difficulty with Purcell. The Doctor replied that it was possible, and cited the case of a man who had walked about for two or three hours, and conversed, after having sustained a fatal injury to the brain. In this view of the case it was deemed best to adjourn over for a day, to enable the Coroner to ascertain something as to how and where Monahan had been spending the evening.

WHAT MR. PURCELL SAYS.

Our reporter visited Mr. Purcell in the lock-up during the afternoon, and he conversed very freely with regard to the unfortunate affair. He stated that he had been abused beyond measure by Monahan, and did not resent him until he added a blow to his insults, when he struck in self-defense, and had no thought of inflicting serious injury. When he saw Monahan down he did not attempt to follow up the blow, and distinctly stated that he fell because he was drunk, rather than from the force of the blow. He had no malice toward the man, and deeply regretted his death. He does not believe that the blow killed him, and thinks that he must have been injured by falling out of bed. He states that his room is close to Monahan's, and in the night he heard a heavy thump on the floor, as though a person had fallen out of bed.

A PLAUSIBLE THEORY.

There is something plausible in the theory that Monahan may have been injured by a fall from his bed, but there is not likely to be any definite proof on the subject. It is worth while, however, to consider the matter. His bed stood in such position that, if he should happen to fall out, forward most likely fall upon the left side. He was so drunk and excited that he may have attempted to get out, and have fallen, or may have unconsciously rolled out in his sleep. If his head struck the floor first and the force described by Dr. Dickson might have resulted, as he was a very heavy man. The carpet might produce those scratches on the scalp which gave the appearance of having been made by a rough stick. If he did fall out, however, he must have got in again himself, as there is no evidence that he was helped in. He had evidently been awake in the night, as the doctor found that he had vomited over the bed clothing. The precise force to be attributed to the testimony necessitates theory of some kind, and we give the above for what it is worth. The feature of the case is not only curious and interesting, but very important to the prisoner.

MR. PURCELL.

Is a well-known business man, having been engaged in the wholesale and retail liquor business on Liberty street, opposite the mouth of Smithfield, for a number of years. He recently sold his lease of the store to Messrs. John Both & Son for a handsome bonus, and had retired from business. He is about forty-five or fifty years of age, a native of Ireland, and is said to have possessed considerable means. He has always borne the reputation of a peaceable citizen.

THE DECEASED.

James Monahan, the deceased, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to this country about twenty years ago. Being industrious and of a frugal disposition, he soon amassed a considerable sum of money, with which he purchased Mr. Robert S. Cassett's cotton mill, on Rebecca street, Alleghany. About this time he endorsed heavily for one of our prominent business men, who failed, and the creditors seized upon the mill, and sold it, but a sufficient amount was not realized to pay the obligation. He then returned to Ireland, where he spent a number of years, during which time he took several heavy contracts on railroads, and also built a large dock in the city of Liverpool. Eight or ten years since he revisited this country and identified himself with the interests of public improvements in this vicinity, among others the excavation for the basin of the Birmingham Water Works, paving of East Liberty Cattle Yards, and the grading of a portion of the Allegheny river wharf. He also was employed for the contract for repaving the Monongahela wharf. Deceased was about forty-six years of age, unmarried, and was much esteemed by his many friends and acquaintances. He resided in Philadelphia, and a sister-in-law in the Seventh ward, of this city. His aged mother lives in Ireland, and it was his intention to visit her in a few years. He was a genial and generous companion, but was disposed to be quarrelsome while intoxicated. He was well known throughout the community, and his melancholy death will be regretted by those who knew him best.

SEAMEFUL ROWDYISM.

A Young Man Attacked by Roudies and Seriously Injured—Arrest of the Supposed Ruffians.

The residents of the Third and Sixth wards have for years been annoyed by a gang of dissolute and worthless young men, who have organized themselves into a band, with the suitable cognomen or "Mudlarks," and who, by their lawless conduct, have became a terror to the respectable and peaceable citizens of the district. Efforts have been made frequently by the city authorities to break up this organization, and although many of its members have been arrested and punished, still it appears to flourish and increase in strength, until it is no longer safe for a person to pass along not only the private streets and alleys after nightfall, but even Wylie street or Pennsylvania avenue. Many of the corners are nightly crowded by these scoundrels, who insult passers-by, and take advantage of every opportunity to assault them. The limited police force of the city and the almost certain exemption from detection, is undoubtedly one cause of this rowdyism, and no change for the better can be reasonably be looked for until the City Councils place at the disposal of the Mayor a complete and fully organized force.

On Monday night the "Mudlarks" held a high carnival, and their outrageous proceedings resulted in a peaceable and inoffending young man being injured so severely that his life is disp ired of. During the early portion of the evening they created very disorderly in the vicinity of Washington street and Pennsylvania avenue, and about midnight, at the instance of several citizens, the watchman on that beat summoned assistance and endeavored to arrest them. Upon the appearance of the police, however, the rowdies assailed them with bricks and stones and kept them at bay. They then started along Washington street, and meeting a young man named Hugh Bovie, an employee of the Fort Pitt Glass Works, proceeding quietly to his work, they committed an unprovoked assault upon him, knocking him down with brick, breaking his nose and injuring him seriously on the head. They left their victim lying on the street, where he was found by the watchmen, who conveyed him to Dr. Jones's office, on Wylie street, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was removed to his residence on Prospect street. The police then followed up the rowdies, and succeeded in arresting three of their number, named Barney O'Donnell, Terrence Daily and James Donovan, the former said to be Captain of the Gang, who were at once conveyed to the watchhouse. Yesterday the father of the injured man appeared before the Mayor, and entered a complaint against the party, charging them with felonious assault and battery. A warrant was fixed for last evening, but it was afterwards postponed until this afternoon at four o'clock. Boyle's condition was considered critical last evening, his physicians having but slight hopes of his recovery.

WORKINGMEN'S CITY CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Labor Reform Executive Committee, held on Monday evening, a resolution was adopted calling upon the workingmen of Pittsburgh to assemble at the usual election precincts on Saturday, November 2d, for the purpose of electing two delegates from each precinct to a city convention, which will be held on Wednesday evening, November 6th, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following city offices of the consolidated city, to be filled at the approaching municipal election.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN EAST BIRMINGHAM.—A fire occurred in East Birmingham on Saturday night, resulting in the total destruction of the coal tipple of Mr. Bigley. The flames were first discovered by some persons living in the immediate neighborhood, and who ran down to the shed and endeavored to extinguish it. It had gained too much headway, however, and the building was consumed. The loss will amount to about one thousand dollars. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

THE SCILLING MATCH.—Mr. James Hamill received a telegraphic dispatch yesterday from New York, announcing that McAleer would not leave for this city before Saturday. As the match has been announced to take place on Wednesday of next week, McAleer will not have much opportunity to become acquainted with the course.

WOODS ON FIRE.—The woods in the vicinity of Street's Run caught fire on Friday afternoon last, and have been burning ever since. Considerable damage is being done to fences, and several persons have been engaged in stopping the headway of the flames, but with little effect. The grass and leaves are so dry that it is feared great damage will yet result from it.

TRINITY CHOIR IN CLEVELAND.—The Cleveland, Ohio, papers of Monday, announce that the excellent choir of the Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, consisting of men and boys, under the direction of Mr. W. P. Marshall, were on a visit to that city and were to take part in the Festival Concert, Monday evening in the Trinity Church, of that city.

BURGLARY.—On Monday night the gun manufactory of Mr. Herman Schalte was entered and robbed of a portion of its contents, consisting of one rifle, three double barrel shot guns, two revolvers and a quantity of ammunition, etc. The thieves succeeded in escaping with their booty.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE.—The coal miners at Keel Ridge, near Sharon, Mercer county, have come on a "strike," in consequence of an alleged attempt by the employers to reduce their wages twenty cents on the ton.

ALLEGHENY WEIGH SCALES.—Mr. John S. Edgar, Weighmaster of the Allegheny Diamond Scales, weighed one hundred and twelve loads of hay for yesterday's market.

The McCaffrey Concert.

Our readers will find programmes for the above concert at the following music stores: Barr, Knake & Brother, No. 12 St. Clair street; C. Blume, No. 45 Fifth street; H. Kieber & Co., No. 122 Wood street; Hoffmann, Horton & Co., Fifth street, and C. Kleber, No. 81 Wood street. See advertisement in another column.

Reduction in Prices.

We observe that William Ward, the enterprising manager of the universally popular Pennsylvania Avenue Livery and Sale Stables No. 456 and 458 Pennsylvania avenue, has changed the tariff of rates at his mammoth establishment, by *reducing* them, and we have no doubt that this change will be liberally appreciated. Funerals can now be had at Mr. Ward's stables at *only four dollars*, and hearses at *only five dollars*. This is a very decided reduction in prices, for which Mr. Ward deserves to be sustained by the public. We cordially commend this concern to our readers, and assure them that they can obtain the best "turnouts" extant at moderate prices.

* * *

Why sink or swim,
Send danger from the East into the West;
So hener cross it from the North to South,
And fall in battle, than to turn and run
To run e a lion than to start a hare.

But many would rather face even a lion (provided he were caged), than to have their hair all fall out before the period of old age, and the disagreeable "start" the hair sometimes takes toward premature grayness is capable of being fully checked by Burnett's Kalliston. If it only save you to obtain "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative," a sure cure and preventative to these evils you will have your blood stirred to some purpose.

North Canal Street Allegheny City.

On to-morrow, Tuesday, October 24th, at 2½ o'clock, p. m., on the premises, will be sold at auction the desirable residence and grounds of Walter Bryant, Esq. The lot fronts 50 feet on North Canal street, by a depth of 273 feet, and Madison avenue, extending back to 27½ feet Liberty street; under neat ornamental cultivation, choice fruit trees and shrubbery. The residence is an elegant and substantially built brick building (having been erected by Hon. T. Irwin expressly for his own use) containing fifteen rooms, with all the modern conveniences. There is also a large, brick stable and outbuilding, carriage house, ice house and out-buildings complete.

This property is easy of access, as the Troy Hill and Spring Garden cars pass within one square of the door, and to parties desiring a pleasant, convenient and comfortable home—on very easy terms—this opportunity should not be neglected, as the sale will be positive. Mr. Bryant and family intend removing East at an early day. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co., in auction column.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP! Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior hard soap. Twelve pounds of soft soap for one cent. Every family can make their own soap. Only a heaping handful as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making soap. Just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic seas, and is composed mainly of pearl ash and soda. Is a white, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good soft soap, or its equivalent in superior hard soap. For sale by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 3 dozen, of Messrs. Hall & Ruckel, wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS AND LARGE DWELLING HOUSE.—Reigart, Auctioneer, will sell on Thursday, October 24, at 2 o'clock, the large Dwelling House of fourteen rooms, with beautifully ornamented grounds, and about 40 lots of various sizes, adjoining the western boundary of Mount Union Cemetery, on the New Brighton road. Plans to be had at 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

Eye, Ear, Throat, Lung, Chest Diseases, Catarrh,

Successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. Book by mail 50cents.

Bricks. Bricks, Bricks.

All who want bricks of a superior quality and at the lowest market price, should consult their interests by calling at the office of Messrs. Gard & Orth, manufacturers of the Gard Machine Brick, No. 89 Fourth street (Apollo Building), or at their brickyard, corner Central Avenue and Duncan street.

THE BEST LIVERY AND SALE STABLE in the city is at Nos. 139 and 141 Pennsylvania avenue. Call and examine. William Ward, Manager. 4f

Suburban Residence and Handsome Grounds on Terrace Avenue, Oakland, at Auction.

We would call the attention of parties desirous of investing in a delightful and really beautiful suburban home, to the sale on Thursday, (to-morrow) October 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, of the eligibly situated and very desirable residence and grounds of D. Hostetter, Terrace Avenue, Oakland, immediately in rear of the Messrs. Zug and John Moorhead, Esqs., and adjoining W. H. Smith, Esq.

The grounds comprise about 2 acres, fronting 357 feet on the avenue, and running back 240 feet to Dinwiddie street, on which is erected a neat modern style three-storied BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, containing Nine Rooms, kitchen and Finished Cellar—Hall on first and second floors, Water Main in Parlor, Gas and Water throughout, neatly finished and in complete order.

This property should attract the attention of persons desiring a neat and comfortable home, in an excellent neighborhood and convenient to business. Terms at sale.

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Aucts.,
55 and 57 Fifth street.

DESIRABLE SITE FOR A PRIVATE RESIDENCE ON OHIO AVENUE, ALLEGHENY CITY, AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, October 26th, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold the desirable property situated on the north side of Ohio avenue, Allegheny City, between Chestnut and Jackson streets, and fronting 72 feet on the avenue, near Chartiers street, extending back 299 feet 6 inches to Lacock street, and adjoining property of Jonathan Gallagher, Esq.

Rising in an excellent locality, and convenient to business in either city, and on the line of Manchester Passenger Railway, this desirable location for a private residence cannot be purchased; and as an investment for a speculation, the property should be subdivided into smaller lots and disposed of to advantage.

Terms—One-half cash, balance in one year, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage.

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Auctioneers,
55 and 57 Fifth street.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN RESIDENCE NEAR HIGHLAND AVENUE, COLLINSTOWNSHIP, AT AUCTION. On MONDAY EVENING, October 28th, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 54 and 56 Fifth street, will be sold the beautiful suburban residence and magnificent grounds of STEPHEN WOOD, Jr., near highland Avenue, adjoining properties of Captain Lawrence and P. H. Lanfrain, Esqs.

This property comprises over 30 acres of ground, having a fine undulating rich soil, under excellent ornamental cultivation, with orchard of 2,000 choice bearing fruit trees of the best known varieties, and small fruits in abundance.

The residence is a handsome two-story-and-a-half double brick mansion of 16 rooms, double parlors, slate mantles, good draft furnaces, gas fixtures, &c., in complete order and condition and comprises a large range of out-buildings, with a fine stable and cow stable under frame bank barn, with hydrant, spring and wash house. On the premises are 3 never-failing springs, and a well of pure water in the dwelling.

These grounds can conveniently be sub-divided into from 3 to 8 lots, suitable for country homes, and being convenient to the city are accessible at nearly all hours of the day by cars of Pennsylvania, A. V. R. R. and Passenger Railway, and should command ready sale to capitalists, or families desiring a beautiful home.

Terms easy. Further information by calling on SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Auctioneers,
55 and 57 Fifth street.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River.

1867 MONONGAHELA RIVER 1867

PITTSBURGH,

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA MAIL LINE.

PACKET COMPANY,

Will run four elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets,

KLEIBA SENNETT.....M. A. COX.
FAYETTE.....CAPT. P. DONALDSON.
GALLATIN.....CAPT. A. S. CARMAN.
FRANKLIN.....CAPT. Z. W. GARMAN.
TELEGRAPH.....CAPT. D. BURGESS.

To all Points on the Monongahela River, Leaving Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
No Commission on Eastern Freight.

J. L. MOORHOUSE,
AGENT, PITTSBURGH.
LEVI COLVIN, Brownsville.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

PEOPLE'S LINE.

1867. 1867.

The new and elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets

CHIEFTAIN.....CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKSON.
ELECTOR.....CAPT. J. C. PHILLIPS.

LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY AT 5 P. M.

Wharfboat foot of Grant street.
No Commission on Eastern Freight.
WM. G. BANE,
AGENT.

St. Louis Advertisement.

1867. 1867.

NORTHERN LINE

FROM

ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL.

One of these elegant Steamers leaves St. Louis daily for St. Paul and all intermediate points on the upper Mississippi River. Through bills of lading, freight and Passengers given by Pittsburgh Line Boats, connecting with Northern Line at St. Louis. Quick selling and business. Prices the lowest consistent with first-class accommodations. Further particulars by calling on

J. D. CUNNINGWOOD,
JOHN BLACK, Agents, or to
R. C. GROVE.

R. HUTCHINSON'S COAL WORKS.—TO STEAMBOATMEN.

These works are situated one and a half miles below Bellaire. Messrs. ROBERT HUTCHINSON & CO. are prepared to

FURNISH STEAMBOATS WITH LUMP COAL of the best quality at 5 cents per bushel, and not at the lowest price. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

TO STEAMBOATMEN.

WE ARE FURNISHING LUMP COAL,

Of the best quality, to Steamboats, at 5 cents per bushel, at the BELMONT COAL WORKS, three miles below Bellair, Ohio.

HEATHERINGTON & BROS.
Belmont Coal Works, Ohio, May 27, 1867.

PETROLEUM.

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EUREKA CARBON OIL,

THE CELEBRATED

Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils,

And Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. BUFFUM..... C. A. KEHEW.....W. H. WHITEHEAD.

SOHO OIL WORKS.

Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS,

NO. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET,
BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

I. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS,

Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS

ARE

THE BEST

IN MARKET.

Wholesale and Retail

No. 218 Walnut St.,

91 Liberty Street,

FOOT OF FOURTH.

SNOWDON WORKS,
Brownsville, Pa.

J. N. SNOWDON,

MACHINIST,

ENGINE BUILDER

AND

STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR

Having leased the well-known Works formerly carried on by John Snowdon & Sons, and possessing ample facilities for manufacturing in the above line, I am now prepared to engage for work to be done on the best terms and in the shortest time possible. I propose to BUILD STEAMBOATS ENTIRE or finish any part of the Machinery.

I would especially ask attention to my facilities for, and experience in, the construction of

IRON VESSELS,

For which I am prepared to contract.

Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.

J. N. SNOWDON,
BROWNSVILLE, Pa.

4p

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Hamilton, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. Rock Furnace Coke. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. 1y25

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar, Tank and Sheet Iron,

HAMMERED

RAILROAD AXLES,

Gas Pipe,

FOR CONVEYING STEAM, WATER AND GAS. ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING.

WAREHOUSE,

98 WATER AND 132 FIRST STS.,

PITTSBURGH.

BREECH-LOADING DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS—I have just received a importation, direct from one of the best makers in Europe, which I am selling at much lower rates than they can be purchased from the jobbing houses in New York or Philadelphia.

JAMES BOWN,
136 WOOD STREET.

THE

GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 105 FIFTH STREET.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.

We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 Bonds of 1867.

Interest in Gold at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 22, 1867.

The demand for money to-day on the several discount houses was equally as pressing as on any day during the past week. Almost every department of business was represented either in the shape of new paper or renewals—the latter class generally preponderating. But notwithstanding the close turn to the local money market and the general tightness there is very little business for the notaries. All good named paper can be satisfactorily arranged, and protests are comparatively few. Anything under twelve per cent. between bankers and their depositors may be considered a highly favorable rate, and on the open market fifteen and eighteen per cent. are the prices current.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, October 19th:

	EXCHANGES.	BALANCES.
Oct. 14	$4,405,601 39	$82,137 28
Oct. 15	3,977,473 19	59,117 17
Oct. 16	3,944,656 02	56,282 57
Oct. 17	4,226,308 75	59,839 75
Oct. 18	4,161,614 53	75,779 09
Oct. 19	3,858,713 94	46,468 80
Totals	$24,288,373 02	$411,125 86

—The advancing tendency in Government securities has checked the disposition to sell. The quotations in New York reported to-day to the banking houses of W. B. McVay & Co. and James T. Brady & Co., show the following changes:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s 1881	111½	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107½	107¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106½	106¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	106½	106¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	106½	106¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	106½	106¾
December Compounds, 1864	110½	110¾
June 7-30s	104¾	104¾
July 7-30s	104¾	104¾
Gold	140	140¼
U. S. 6s 1881	111½	111¾

—The following stocks were sold Tuesday evening, October 22, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwain, Auctioneer.

National Bank of Commerce	$111 00
Mechanics' Insurance Company	26 00

—There is nothing new in regard to the spurious seven-thirties. The vexed question as to the responsibility is still discussed, and what will be the opinion of the legal officers of the Government is not known. On one side it is urged that, the notes being undoubted forgeries, and consequently without value, those dealers who have sold them to the Government are bound to refund the money, and should fall back on the correspondents from whom they purchased the notes. These dealers claim that the case involves two questions—one of expediency, and one of law. As to the first, it is argued that the public securities will suffer in price very severely if the risks of the dealers and holders which are now so heavy are augmented as they would be by an adverse decision. On the point of law the argument is that the Treasury is in the position of a bank that has paid a forged check or note upon itself, in which case it can have no claim upon the innocent person from whom the spurious instrument was received.

The Treasury Department has made a formal demand for reclamation upon the original receivers of the counterfeit 7-30 notes. The parties addressed have not as yet made any response to the demand for restitution. It is generally understood, however, that they will not comply with the request of Secretary McCulloch, as the bogus notes transmitted to Washington by them, unless they are compelled to do so by legal measures.

Mr. McCulloch claims that securities bought or converted by an Assistant Treasurer, are at the risk of those from whom the latter received them until they are finally examined by the department at Washington. When Mr. McCulloch receives the answer of the dealers who received